FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRAVDA COMMENTARY ON PROGRESS TOWARD CHEMICAL WEAPON BAN

LD081539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Igor Melnikov dispatch: "The Vitality of Detente" under the rubric 'Commentator's Column']

[Text] The summer session of the Disarmament Committee is drawing to a close in Geneva. The deep interest shown in its work by the world public is dictated by the fact that it is examining problems of concern to all mankind--halting the arms race and achieving disarmament.

Two circumstances make it possible for the present session to become a milestone in the committee's work. The committee's work was given a major boost by the successful results of the Vienna summit between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and U.S. President J. Carter. Moreover, by a decision of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, this year the committee met in an enlarged session encompassing 35 nonnuclear countries.

The discussion of the question of banning chemical weapons was an important stage of the session. The need to speedily draft a convention banning such weapons was discussed at Palais des Nations sessions addressed by the delegates of 17 states. Committee members heard the Soviet and U.S. delegations' joint report on the progress of bilateral talks on this problem, and noted that progress had been achieved in preparing a coordinated two-power initiative and that the two sides are seriously endeavoring to achieve that end.

For decades forums of every kind have aimed at the global elimination of the threat of chemical warfare. Here in Geneva in 1925 a protocol was signed banning the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous and other similar gases and of bacteriological devices. This protocol, however, did not veto their development, production and storage and made no provision for destroying stocks already accumulated.

In 1972 the socialist countries put forward a joint draft convention which makes provision for the solution of these issues also. The Soviet-U.S. accord on the Disarmament Committee's examination of the joint initiative to conclude an appropriate international convention was another important step in this direction.

The accord between the USSR and the United States on such an important question, which has aroused a positive reaction among committee members, is vivid testimony to the power and vitality of the detente policy.

SENATOR DOLE EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR SALT II

LD081136 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Washington, August 8, TASS--Senator Robert Dole (Republican, Kansas) who intends to run for the presidency from the Republican Party came out for the ratification of the SALT II treaty. I shall vote for the treaty, he said. Most of us voted for SALT I. We cannot change our stand only for the reason that we wish to move to the White House.

The senator said that in making a decision as to what stand should be adopted on this occasion he proceeds, above all, from whether or not the SALT II treaty meets the national interests. He said that if it meets these requirements he will vote for this treaty. Senator Dole expressed the opinion that the SALT II treaty will be ratified by the Senate.

Robert Dole came out against unrestrained increase in the military spending and inordinate inflation of the military budget of the USA.

MORE ON COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE IN LUSAKA

Skepticism of British Initiative

LD082044 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Vikton Glazunov commentary]

[Text] The conference of the Commonwealth leaders has ended in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. The 39 nations of Africa, Asia, America and Europe taking part focused attention on the Rhodesian problem. Radio Moscow observer Viktor Glazunov makes these remarks.

When the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, was setting out for the conference her stand on the Rhodesian problem was loud and clear. The Muzorewa and Smith regime should be recognized and the sanctions against Rhodesia lifted. But the overwhelming opposition she encountered in Lusaka made her change he tactics, hence the new British initiative. What is significant, Mrs Thatcher was forced to admit that the Rhodesian Constitution was wanting and the April elections, which resulted in the government of Smith and Muzorewa, illegal. But having said "A" she did not go on to say "B". According to the British prime minister the illegal government could remain in office at least until such time as the so-called compromise plan advanced in Lusaka has been translated into reality.

Many observers, however, don't credit the plan with much of a chance of survival. Their skepticism is even more justified if we remember that the task of finding a solution to the Rhodesia problem falls to Britain, a country that is by no means impartial with respect to Rhodesia. For 14 years London could do nothing about the illegal racist regime of Ian Smith. Who knows how long it will take to deal with the government of Smith and Muzorewa which does not intend to relinquish its illegally gained powers and which obviously has London's sympathy? As an allowance to the unlawful government, the compromise plan provides, above all, for an immediate end to the Zimbabwe people's armed struggle for liberation. African observers interpret this provision as London's intention to press the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front into ending the hostilities unilaterally and thus give a respite to the Salisbury regime which has been suffering defeat after defeat.

The Lusaka conference showed that the Commonwealth nations are intolerant to the seats of racism in southern Africa, including Pretoria, and intolerant to such an extent that the British delegation had to change its tactics as it went along. Yet the conference failed to come up with answers to many key issues thereby enabling the patrons of the racists to maneuver and delay transfer of power to the black majority.

Condemnation of UK-S. Africa Links

LD081912 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka, August 8, TASS--Britain's military cooperation with the Republic of South Africa came under sharp criticism at the conference of the heads of state and government of Commonwealth nations in the capital of Zambia. Submitted to its participants were new facts testifying to Britain's gross violation of the United Nation's ban on deliveries of arms and war supplies to the racialist regime of Pretoria.

The world campaign against military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa condemned the Tory government, which approved the transfer to the racialists of the latest electronic equipment manufactured in the United States.

The letter, addressed to the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, notes that this equipment is being widely used by the racialists to direct warplanes from South African territory, taking part in reconnaissance and combat missions against the "frontline" states. It is pointed out here that Zambia is one of the victims of the piratic racialist air raids and ground attacks.

The delegates of the Lusaka conference were informed about other facts of Britain's criminal cooperation with the Republic of South Africa in the military sphere by the British anti-apartheid movement which demanded from London explanations in connection with these exposures.

It has been learned from informed sources that in order to avoid a broad discussion of this question at the conference, the British delegates assured the conference participants that "an official investigation of the reports on the training of South African Air Force personnel in Britain and Pretoria's use of computers for military purposes would be carried out." However, as pointed out there, the government of the Conservatives refused to give any guarantees that military cooperation with the apartheid regime, violating the existing resolutions of the United Nations and Organization of African Unity, would be discontinued.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NONALINED MOVEMENT, SOCIALISM DISCUSSED

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Article

LD032115 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

[Text] "A positive contribution"--this is how the paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA assesses the role of the nonalined movement in international relations.

In the time in which we live, the article says, in the struggle to insure international peace and the freedom of peoples, the significance of mass sociopolitical movements and forces which defend these lofty principles is particularly increasing.

An important place among them belongs to the movement of nonalined countries. The author of the article reminds the readers of history of how this movement's organization came into being. In 1961, the participants of the first conference of the heads of state and government of the nonalined countries held in Belgrade laid down in their adopted declaration that their main aim was the struggle for peace and against colonialism and racism.

The unbreakable link between the struggle for peace, freedom and independence of peoples and the struggle against imperialism was also consistently stressed at later forums of the nonalined countries, the author observes. The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the author of the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article continues, highly appreciate the anti-imperialist orientation of the movement and its contribution to the consolidation of general peace, to the struggle aimed at strengthening independence and to the progress of liberated countries.

It has already become clear, Leonid Brezhnev said in his report to the 25th CPSU Congress, that with today's relations of the class forces of the world, the countries which have liberated themselves can fully oppose imperialist diktat and fight successfully for just, that is, for equal economic relations. Something else is also clear. The contribution made by these countries to the joint struggle for peace and security of people, a contribution which is already significant can certainly be even greater.

The paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA stresses that the support extended to the developing countries by the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community does not represent a tactical move but a principled and consistent line of world socialism. Because of the identity of their goals and the fact that their goals objectively coincide, socialist states and developing countries cooperate actively in the international arena on issues concerned with the struggle for peace and disarmament, for relaxation of tension and peaceful coexistence, against inequality and discrimination in international economic and political relations, and for the establishment of a new world economic order.

Western imperialist circles have a different attitude toward the nonalined movement, the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article goes on. It is generally known that former U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles described nonalinement as an amoral policy. Contemporary "Dulleses" avoid expressing their hostility toward the nonalined movement so openly. For instance, official Washington even expresses, in words, its support for this movement. However, when it is necessary to adopt a real attitude toward basic international problems, be it the question of settling the Middle East conflict, the struggle against the racist system in southern Africa or the liquidation of inequality and discrimination in international relations, the main imperialist state always adopts the attitude which would also be approved by the late Dulles.

As regards the famous support, it is reduced to incessant attempts by imperialist diplomacy and propaganda to introduce a split in the nonalined movement, to incite one group of countries against the other and to attempt to isolate and weaken the most militant participants of the movement--and together with them, the entire movement.

Beijing's approach to the nonalined movement is also deeply hypocritical and perfidious, the article says. By proclaiming China as a developing country and by laying claims to--just imagine--direct membership in the nonalined movement, the Beijing leaders would like to acquire the option of changing its course from within the movement in the direction which suits them and to turn this movement into a tool of their own chauvinist and hegemonist policy. This is clearly seen from their overt attempts to squeeze the nonalined policy into the procrustean bed of their own famous theory of the three worlds and to orientate the movement in the falacious direction of anti-Sovietism and the struggle against world socialism.

Conceptions about the equal distance of the nonalined movement from the West and the East, from imperialism and socialism, can only cause confusion--conceptions propagated by certain circles, the paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA continues. It must be taken into consideration, the paper goes on, that the nonalined movement can operate as an independent nonbloc factor only because there is such a force as world socialism which has deprived the imperialists of their monopoly to shape international economic and political relations and which does not allow the imperialists to impose on liberated peoples the yoke of neocolonial dependence.

In present conditions, when the majority of nonalined countries have to wage the difficult struggle for liberation from imperialist exploitation against attempts by the capitalist West to impose all kinds of councils and associations on them, the acceptance of such a conception, the author of the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article stresses, could only lead to the cooling off of ties and cooperation of nonalined states with their reliable friends--the socialist states--which would undermine the positions of young independent countries in the struggle against their chief enemy, imperialism. Esteemed listeners, we have broadcast a summary of an article published in the paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

'Equidistance' Theory Scored

LD081656 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

["An Important Factor of International Relations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--TASS commentator Andrey Fialkovskiy writes:

The non-alignment movement exists as a politically formed force for a very short period from the point of view of history--for less than two decades. However, already during this period it has accumulated considerable experience in the struggle for peace and security, an experience of successful actions against international imperialism, colonialism and racialism.

The political maturity of this movement manifests itself not only in the fact that it is rebuffing concertedly not only the intrigues of world reaction aimed directly at undermining the positions of the young states and enslaving them, but acts also as an influential factor of international relations on a broader scale, making its positve contribution to the solution of global foreign policy issues of our epoch.

As an example it is pertinent to adduce the ever more active participation of the non-aligned states in the search for ways to achieve general and complete disarmament. Very indicative in this light is their role at last year's special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. The participants of the non-alignment movement are coming out ever more resolutely also for a complete liquidation of the seats of racialism in South Africa, which, specifically, was vividly manifested at the session of the Coordination Bureau of non-aligned countries in Maputo early this year. It is impossible to indicate any major foreign policy issue today that is neglected by the non-aligned states. This is borne out eloquently by the resolutions and other materials of the summit conference of non-aligned nations.

Definite international circles are promoting ever more actively in recent years the thesis on the so-called "equal remoteness" of the non-alignment movement from the "West and East", that is from the countries affiliated to imperialist military blocs and from the Warsaw Treaty nations. Such a conception is basically insolvent, and not only because the aggressive groupings of Western states such, for instance, as NATO are being put on a par with the alliance formed by the socialist countries purely for defensive purposes, as a fully understandable reaction to the militaristic aspirations of the imperialist circles. The "equal remoteness" thesis is insolvent also because its advocates actually ignore and endeavour to reduce to naught the extremely rich experience of joint actions by socialist and non-aligned nations in the international arena. The practice of such actions is based on the coincidence of the key foreign policy goals of both indicated groups of states, which, in turn, stems from the development of world history itself. After all, from the very first days of its existence, the Soviet Union came out as an active advocate for the liquidation of the disgraceful colonial system and promoted the triumph of the ideals of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle. The socialist community invariably came to the assistance of young states in cases when their sovereignty or territorial integrity were threatened.

Figuratively speaking, the socialist and non-aligned states are on the same side of the barricade in the struggle against the forces of imperialism, colonialism and aggression, and success of such a struggle is possible only given their united action.

The present international situation requires imperatively that all the peace-loving forces should act with particular vigour to prevent a new world war, deepen and consolidate the proc ..es of detente. On the one hand, real prospects for weakening the arms race, holding a constructive Soviet-American dialogue on pressing international problems have appeared after the signing of the SALT II agreement in Vienna. However, at the same time, the enemies of detente are intensifying their intrigues in the West and receiving all-out support from Beijing in these endeavours.

In the emerging situation the peoples of the world hope that the non-aligned states, whose leaders will shortly meet in Havana, the capital of Cuba, will also make their contribution to the consolidation of universal peace and security.

WESTERN PROPAGANDA WAGES PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AGAINST EAST

LD081633 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Imperialist Propaganda Is Failing"]

[Text] The strength of our state of developed socialism lies in the consciousness of the masses, their selfless labor, the Soviet people's ideological conviction and their devotion to Lenin's great cause. The Soviet people fully approve the party's domestic policy and the party's dynamic struggle in the international arena for the policy of detente and the preservation and consolidation of peace.

The socialist community countries are marching arm in arm with us. The ties among the fraternal states are becoming ever deeper and more diverse. Vivid new evidence of this is provided by the Crimea meetings between leaders of the socialist community countries and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Speaking on Hungarian television during the visit of a Soviet party and government delegation to the Hungarian People's Republic, L.I. Brezhnev said: "We are motivated by a single idea: to safeguard and consolidate peace and to enable the peoples to concentrate their efforts and resources wholly on creative goals. Full scope would then be revealed for mankind's social progress."

The introduction of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems into international relations is yielding increasingly weighty results. At the same time, as the successes of the forces of peace and social progress increase, the ideological struggle engendered by the objective laws of historical development continues and intensifies. This struggle is natural and inevitable, but it does not rule out peaceful competition between socialism and capitalism.

Under these conditions the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" is more topical than ever, especially that part of it which exposes the mendacity of the imperialist falsifiers and which strips the mask from the ideological saboteurs.

Imperialist propaganda, which is increasingly joining forces with the intelligence services, has made psychological warfare, slander and sabotage against the USSR and the other socialist countries its chief weapon.

The psychological war launched against us by the imperialist propaganda departments--the so-called Agency for International Development in the United States, the NATO press centers, the monopoly press and such radio stations as Voice of America, the BBC and West Germany's Deutsche Welle, not to mention Munich's subversive radio centers which are in the service of the U.S. CIA--and also the means and methods of this psychological war are becoming increasingly unbridled and dirty.

Imperialist propaganda, with which the propaganda of the Beijing chauvinists and aggressors is now openly cooperating, is waging a fierce and constant offensive against the minds of Soviet people and is seeking, with the aid of the most sophisticated methods and modern technical facilities, to poison their awareness with slander against Soviet reality, to denigrate socialism and to embellish imperialism and its predatory and inhuman policy and practice. Distorted information and the tendentious coverage of facts, deliberate silences, half-truths and simply impudent lies are all brought into play. The bourgeois hypocrites discuss imagined violations of human rights in the socialist countries. But the campaign organized on this theme, which is just as clamorous as it is mendacious, boomerangs against its troubadours.

The vast majority of the population of the capitalist countries has come to know from its own bitter experience the true countenance of bourgeois democracy, is experiencing the calamities of inflation and unemployment and is deprived of elementary human rights.

One of the most current imperialist propaganda theses has been, of late, the myth about the "Soviet military threat." In disseminating fictions about this nonexistent threat the militarists and their mercenary and volunteer stooges are waging a fierce campaign against further steps aimed at easing international tension. They are taking up arms against the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty even though the news of its signing by L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter following the Vienna talks was greeted with approval by the Soviet people, by the broad U.S. and world public and by the governments of many states, including those of West Europe. The anti-Soviet falsifications are being put into circulation for one purpose only--to screen the continuing buildup of the NATO military potential and the "modernization" of its armaments. The Beijing hegemonists are not only participating actively in the anti-Soviet chorus of imperialism's most reactionary forces but are also urging them to adopt a policy of military provocations.

The subversive, mendacious propaganda and dark deeds of the imperialists and the Chinese great-power chauvinists are opposed by the USSR's precise and lucid Leninist foreign policy and by our socialist truth.

The Soviet people are countering the subversive political and ideological intrigues of the class adversary with the mighty ideological unity of their ranks and with their cohesiveness around Lenin's party.

'NEARBY' U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE SIGN OF 'BIG STICK' POLICY

LD090949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Ye. Rusakov dispatch: "The 'Big Stick' and the Near East"]

[Text] New York, 6 August--Z. Brzezinski, the President's national security assistant, stated in a speech in Washington that the United States is increasing its military potential and "nearby" military presence for the purpose of "insuring the security of U.S. interests in the Near East." And here Z. Brzezinski referred to the fact that for the United States, the Near East is "an important strategic region" together with West Europe and the Far East.

Citing government officials, the New York TIMES notes that a whole complex of actions is being studied in the context of Washington's strategy of military involvement in the Near East. These include more frequent visits to the Indian Ocean by aircraft carriers of the 7th Fleet which is based in the Pacific Ocean, the periodic sending of U.S. Air Force subunits to the Near East from the territory of the United States or Western Europe, joint military maneuvers with certain countries and in particular Saudi Arabia, the deployment of stocks of military equipment and materiel in key Near Eastern countries and the creation of emergency military forces in the United States and Western Europe for action in the event of crisis situations.

Thus Washington is methodically building up its potential for military interference in the Near East in an attempt to expand its zone of "strategic responsibility" as it sees fit and in an attempt to involve, at least indirectly, other NATO countries in military adventures outside the confines of Western Europe. The course toward "aircraft carrier diplomacy" is yet another manifestation of the fact that Washington intends to rely primarily on the "big stick" in its attempts to restore the United States' shaken positions in the world.

The desire to keep the biggest oil deposits in the nonsocialist world under control, the policy of unconditional support for Israel and the central place of the Near East in the "arc of instability" account for the special attention being paid to the Near East in the global "big stick" strategy. However, the course toward U.S. military intervention is encountering resistance from the vast majority of Arab countries. Even Saudi Arabia, which for a long time Washington regarded as one of its most reliable friends in the Near East, is viewing the U.S. plans with great suspicion. It is to precisely this that people here attribute the fact that Washington has been forced in most cases to plan a "nearby" military presence since it has met with rejections of its requests for the opportunity to locate military bases in countries such as Saudi Arabia.

VANCE REPORTS 'POSSIBLE' ISRAELI VIOLATIONS OF AGREEMENT

LD081126 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

["Israeli Aggressors Shielded"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, August 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

The U.S. Government has refused to apply any sanctions against Israel which, in violation of the agreement between the two countries, used American arms in the aggression against peoples of the Middle East.

The American stand of protecting Zionist criminals is expounded in an official letter which was sent by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House International Relations Committee.

Facing irrefutable facts, the secretary of state was compelled to admit that by its armed attack on Lebanon on July 22 Israel "perhaps, violated" the bilateral agreement with the United States which allows the use of American arms supplied only for defensive purposes. According to Cyrus Vance, the Tel Aviv military "possibly" violated the same agreement by deploying in south Lebanon artillery also supplied by the United States.

Nevertheless, the secretary of state lacked words to denounce, if only for the sake of appearances, Israel's gross violations of American laws and international law.

Instead, he reported that the United States had only informed of its concern over the use of American arms against Lebanon. At this time, stressed the secretary of state, the United States is satisfied with the fact that the Israeli Government has been notified of the seriousness with which the United States considers the present tendency in the Lebanese conflict. The letter bypasses in silence the expansionist policy of Israel which bears all responsibility for the conflict, for deaths and destruction in Lebanon.

The overt shielding of the Tel Aviv aggressors has given rise to indignation of Paul Findley, member of the House of Representatives, who sent a message of protest to the secretary of state. The congressman pointed out that Israel openly ignores protests of the American public. According to his words, in Cyrus Vance's letter there are no guarantees of (Israel's) use of American arms in strict adherence with the laws of the United States. Findley demanded that the government should go back on its decision to supply Tel Aviv with new large consignments of armaments, including tanks, armoured carriers, howitzers. Exactly such equipment, he said, is used by Israel in its attacks on Lebanon.

In the congressman's opinion, the United States should stop its supplies of military equipment to Tel Aviv until it receives firm obligations on the part of Israel that it will not use it in aggressions against neighboring states.

MOSCOW NOTES TEST LAUNCH OF CRUISE MISSILE

LD082050 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Pentagon is increasing its efforts to develop the latest types of offensive arms. The U.S. Navy has announced the latest tests on sea-based cruise missiles. They were launched from a submarine submerged off the coast of California. This is the fifth test launch of the missile from a submarine.

U.S. CONDUCTS ANOTHER NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

LD090703 Moscow TASS in English 0643 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York, August 9, TASS--The United States on Wednesday made another nuclear weapon test at the test range in Nevada. The nuclear device, exploded underground, was of a power within 20-150 kilotons, according to a representative of the Department of Energy.

This is already the ninth underground nuclear explosion by the United States since the beginning of the year.

CHINA

PRC SUPPORT FOR U.S. REFUGEE AID CRITICIZED

LD081142 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0905 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

["Rejoinder: The 'Humanitarians' and the Hegemonists"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--Yuriy Kornilov, TASS political observer, writes:

Here is "something new" in Beijing's propaganda: Using the problem of refugees in Indochina as a pretext for fierce slanderous attacks on Socialist Vietnam, NCNA in its latest comment has started to praise in every way possible those who, out of "humanitarian considerations," render "disinterested assistance" to those refugees. Who, one may ask, is considered worthy of Beijing's benevolence, to whom does NCNA address it eulogies? It emerges that the "humanitarians" and "altruists" have been discovered by the Chinese propagandists not just anywhere, but... on the naval vessels of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which on the Pentagon's orders, are currently scouring the shores of sovereign states of Southeast Asia.

The meaning of the provocative enterprise of the Pentagon which under the pretext of "concern for the refugees" has ordered the 7th Fleet to "expand the sphere of its activity" is crystal clear. The international public and the press of various countries note in unison that "Operation Refugees" has proved necessary for certain circles in the United States to flex their "militarist muscles" in the immediate vicinity of Vietnam and Kampuchea, to try and intimidate the SRV, to complicate and aggravate the situation in the region. The utmost cynicism of this--excuse the expression--"operation" is quite evident: It is well known that it was precisely the U.S. 7th Fleet which took the most active and direct part in the "dirty war" against the SRV, subjecting Vietnamese towns and villages to inhuman bombardments and shelling, compelling thousands upon thousands of people to leave their homes. The so-called "operations to save refugees" being carried out by the U.S. 7th Fleet near the Vietnamese coastal borders bear witness to the obvious U.S. intention of undermining the success of the Geneva conference on the refugee problem, and of creating new difficulties for the SRV, Phan Nien, SRV deputy foreign minister, stated at a press conference. The governments of Indonesia and Malaysia have expressed grave anxiety in connection with the "operations" of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

Such are the facts--but what do the Chinese propagandists care for facts! The U.S. efforts to exert pressure on Socialist Vietnam by means of the 7th Fleet, meet with "understanding" and approval in Beijing, since they entirely coincide with the openly anti-Vietnamese line of the Beijing leadership itself, and as this is so, why not egg the Pentagon strategists on to new provocations? All the more so in that Beijing itself, as it emerges from reports coming in, has not abandoned the idea of new armed provocations against the SRV. This is why the NCNA agency lauds "Operation Refugees"; this is why, too, it heralds (what a farce!) the presence of those "selfless humanists" which it discovered onboard the U.S. aircraft carriers.

CHINESE ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE CRITIQUED

LD001259 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 31 signed to press 23 July 1979 carries on page 21 a 3,000-word article by V. Vanin and A. Morozov entitled "New Data on the Chinese Economy."

The article comments on figures on Chinese economic performance in 1976-78--the first time that data on the PRC's economic development has been published in the last 20 years--concluding that the PRC's output is "extremely insignificant" for a country of its size. Vanin and Morozov go on to mention the damage done to the Chinese economy by the Cultural Revolution and express doubts about the reliability of Chinese economic statistics. The article concludes by painting a picture of the "chaos reigning" in the Chinese economy despite the "fine situation" suggested in the Chinese press and in leader speeches. Citing foreign press information, Vanin and Morozov suggest that the militarization of the economy is one of the main reasons why China's economy has been brought to the "verge of catastrophe" and they point out that the "four modernizations" program has not been fulfilled.

AGREEMENT SIGNED IN BEIJING ON USE OF MANPOWER ABROAD

LD082154 Moscow TASS in English 2043 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Paris, August 8, TASS--Chinese and Italian representatives signed an agreement in Beijing on the use of Chinese manpower abroad. Reporting on it, a correspondent of the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE in Beijing notes that the Chinese had offered an Italian firm up to 400 thousand workers for participation in construction work abroad. Such a proposal has been received and is being examined by Japanese firms showing interest in the exploitation of cheap manpower from China.

Foreign observers in Beijing link these proposals with the law recently passed at the session of the National People's Congress, under which it is allowed to use Chinese workers abroad within the framework of the so-called "mixed" enterprises and companies with the participation of foreign capital.

According to French press reports, the Chinese leadership is feverishly looking for ways of increasing foreign currency earnings and resolving a number of acute domestic problems, in particular that of unemployment. In selling, as a matter of fact, manpower to foreign employers, the Beijing authorities stipulate for themselves the right to get pay for the work of Chinese toilers in foreign currency to be made to PRC banks. Thus Beijing hopes to somewhat ease the unemployment problem in its own country. According to the Western press reports, the number of unemployed in China only by the leading industrial ministries is now already nearly 20 million. This figure will considerably grow this autumn when school leavers, who failed to enter higher and secondary special educational establishments, join the country's labour force and thus increase the huge army of jobless in China.

PRC SEEKS TO SUBVERT NONALINED MOVEMENT

LD031350 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 3 Aug 79 LD

["Beijing's Policy and Non-Alignment"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 3, TASS--"Striving to penetrate the non-aligned movement Beijing is guided not by solidarity with this movement but only by hegemonistic calculations," writes the "INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS" magazine in an article devoted to the coming conference of non-aligned countries to be held in Havana.

The struggle concerning the Havana conference gives a lot of proofs that the hegemonistic policy of the Chinese leaders now constitutes the greatest danger to the non-aligned countries and to the non-aligned movement as a whole. New aspects started manifesting themselves of late in China's approach to the non-aligned movement. In this connection, the question of the attitude of non-aligned countries to Beijing and its policy becomes particularly topical now.

As is known, Beijing in the past, while paying lip service to the support of the non-aligned movement, was actually striving to form, in opposition to this movement, a group of developing countries that would be under China's influence. These plans and actions, however, did not bring success to the Maoists and they had to put up with the existence and activity of the non-aligned movement.

But having recognized the movement as a real force, the Beijing leaders try to use it ever more intensively in their hegemonistic interests, the magazine writes. Misrepresenting the character and main aims of the non-aligned movement, Chinese propaganda tries to create the impression that it is directed in an equal degree against imperialism and against socialism, is directed against "the two superpowers". In reality, as Beijing is coming closer with the West, it presses ever more openly for political re-orientation of the non-aligned movement from the anti-imperialist to an anti-Soviet direction.

There are signs that China does not intend to limit itself to bringing pressure on the non-aligned movement from the outside. It is now looking for the ways to penetrate it.

"It is characteristic," the "INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS" magazine writes, "that while 'paving the ground' for raising this question, Beijing now seeks to ensure that countries which can prevent this be separated from the non-aligned movement. The Beijing leaders would like to dissociate Cuba, Vietnam, Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Kampuchea from the non-aligned movement and seek to impose in every way on the non-aligned movement their Kampuchean placeman who does not represent anyone".

The main aim of the foreign policy of the non-aligned countries is to ensure international conditions for the conclusion of the national liberation revolution, ensurance of their social and economic progress, complete independence and equality in international political and economic relations, with China, too. The preservation and consolidation of world peace is the main of these conditions, and non-aligned countries make every effort to reach this aim.

Meanwhile, the main task of Beijing's foreign policy strategy was and remains securing international conditions for turning China into a "super power" which would rule developing countries, most of whom are in the non-aligned movement, and which could dictate its will to the rest of the world. Hence the course of the Maoists at militarization of China, at edging on mankind to a nuclear war, to aggression against neighbouring states, and the stirring up of armed conflicts among Asian and African states.

DPRK SCHOLARS' VISIT TO USSR REPORTED

SK081310 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 7 Aug 79 SK

[Text] A delegation of Korean scientists is visiting our country at the invitation of the Institute of the International Workers' Movement of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The delegation is headed by Comrade Kim Sok-hyong, director of the Historical Research Center of the DPRK Academy of Social Sciences. Academician (Inozemtsev), vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has received the Korean guests. The Korean scientists have toured scientific research centers in the Soviet Union. They have toured, for example, the USSR Institute of Sociological Research and the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Science, and they have exchanged conversations with Soviet fellow scientists.

The delegation of Korean scientists has visited Leningrad. Workers of the Far Eastern Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Science staying in Leningrad have warmly welcomed the socialist Korean guests. The Korean scholars toured [word indistinct] museum with interest, one of the institutes which house the greatest numbers of antique Korean books in the world. These books have been systematically studied by scholars in Leningrad. Based on this study, scientific materials are published in bulk. For example, Korean classic literary works, such as "Kuunmong" written by Kim Man-chung, "Chunhyangjon" and the collection of Korean legendary literary works have been translated into Russian and published in Leningrad.

USSR'S ARKHIPOV RECEIVES MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR BANDZRAGCH

OW080949 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1807 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[From 7 August press review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 Aug (MONTSAME)--Today's papers report that I. V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received H. Bandzragch, MPR ambassador to the USSR, at his request. During the meeting, which passed in an extremely cordial atmosphere, questions concerning Mongolian-Soviet economic and scientific and technical cooperation were discussed.

AFGHANISTAN'S AMIN ADDRESSES ARMY OFFICERS ON ENEMIES

LD082004 Moscow TASS in English 1954 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, August 8, TASS--The central task of Afghanistan's People's Armed Forces at the present stage of the country's development is strengthening the motherland's defence capacity and safeguarding the gains of the April revolution against the machinations of internal and external reaction, stated Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan H. Amin, addressing the officers of the Afghan Army.

The people of Afghanistan, he noted, look with hope towards the armed forces, for they realize that at the present stage the country's strength consists of the combat power of the army. The Afghan Army, the prime minister stressed, is an instrument for preserving peace and tranquility, not of aggression and encroachment on the rights of other peoples and states. We did not want any bloodshed, but it was imposed on us. And therefore let the enemies of the Afghan people expect no mercy. Together with the army of the entire people has rise in the DRA in defence of the people's system, stated H. Amin in conclusion. [sentence as received]

The Afghan capital continues to live at a quiet businesslike rhythm. A few days ago a group of counter-revolutionaries, who penetrated this biggest city of the country from abroad, attempted to provoke disorders. The people of Kabul express wrath and indignation over the machinations of external reaction which, with the aid of local counterrevolution, is trying to obstruct the country's development along the road of social progress.

It is remarkable that on the eve of the counter-revolutionary putsch in Kabul the U.S. Embassy evacuated a great part of its personnel from the Afghan capital. Meanwhile, the American propaganda is inciting the rebels to further actions against the revolutionary government. This campaign has been joined by some American officials as well.

Mass meetings in support of the people's government continue at the enterprises and institutions of the city. Their participants expose the true face of the counter-revolutionaries who stop at nothing for attaining their anti-people goals. Slander, subversive literature and arms--everything is used.

Counterrevolutionary elements receive support from some neighbouring countries, a TASS correspondent was told by Mohammed Mansur, a worker at a house-building combine. But the people of the capital jointly with the people's armed forces are ready at any moment to rebuff the machinations of those who encroach on the gains of the Afghan people. We workers of Kabul, he stressed, heard with satisfaction the government statement about the suppression of the putsch. Referring to the recent actions of counter-revolutionary forces in Kabul, the paper DA SAWR INKILAB notes that the people of the capital and the heroic armed forces of the DRA fittingly rebuffed the enemies, demonstrating selfless readiness to protect their revolution and its gains.

INCREASING AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TENSION NOTED

LD082006 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Ivan Lavrov commentary]

[Text] Last sunday in Kabul, Afghanistan security and army units supported by the population smashed an antigovernment plot and restored public order.

An official statement by Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin said the plot was engineered by the Muslim Brotherhood organization and saboteurs from Iran and Pakistan. Radio Moscow's Ivan Lavrov writes in this connection [that] the problem of normalizing relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan is becoming ever more urgent because further tension in relations between the two countries creates a direct threat of conflict in that region. The situation is as follows: The rebel elements who oppose the Government of Afghanistan and its reforms in the interest of the working masses are making use of the Pakistani territory and some of its material resources. During the riots in Kabul, Jalalabad and other places saboteurs from Pakistan became directly involved in antigovernment disorders.

Thus Pakistan is becoming increasingly involved in hostile activities against its neighbor. Local and Pakistani newspapers point out that Afghanistani rebels and some misled local residents find more than refuge on the territory of Pakistan. They are given an opportunity to conduct hostile propaganda against the Government of Afghanistan, recruit mercenaries and set up pirate gangs which launch raids into the Afghani territory.

Under international law such actions can only be described as open interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. This view is also taken in the political circles of Pakistan. The Pakistan news agency says students in Punjab have condemned hostile propaganda by the reactionary quarters in Pakistan and denounced it as open interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

Many political leaders are demanding an end to this campaign, stressing its dangerous consequences for Pakistan. Asghar Khan, leader of the party Tehrik-i-Istiqlal is quoted as saying that any change of government in Kabul is an internal matter of Afghanistan. He called for ending interference in the internal affairs of the neighboring state.

In an article in the newspaper MUSLIM he stressed that outdated and archaic regimes will have to be replaced. He also admitted the need for fundamental social reforms in countries like Afghanistan. The article stressed that certain Western countries would like to interfere with this change and they would like to use Pakistan to promote their own objectives.

Strong protests against interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan have been made by leaders of the Pakistan People's Party, the Socialist Party and other parties and organizations.

A Pakistan National Party leader, Mengal, had condemned the campaign against Afghanistan and called on the Government of Pakistan to recognize the reality of the Afghanistan revolution and to pursue a peaceful and good-neighborly policy towards that country.

Another leader of this party, Bizenjo, is quoted as saying that current events in Afghanistan harbor no threat to Pakistan. He called therefore for a policy of nonintervention and for establishing friendly relations between the two countries.

Statements by Pakistan's political leaders being used by the United States and Chinese intelligence services which are said to be directing the dangerous conspiracy against Afghanistan.

The Pakistan weely MILLAT, for example, links the current increase of the campaign against Afghanistan with the fact that the United States Central Intelligence Agency regional headquarters have been moved from Iran to Pakistan.

The weekly says the people of Pakistan should offer firm resistance to the reactionary forces which oppose the Afghanistan revolution. These quarters, the weekly says, are acting in the interests of the imperialists who can't reconcile themselves to the fact that a progressive government is now in power in Afghanistan, Ivan Lavrov, Radio Moscow observer, writes in conclusion.

U.S. CRITICISM OF SOVIET ROLE IN AFGHANISTAN REBUTTED

LD081946 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

["Afghanistan: Facts and Inventions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes:

Definite circles in Washington time and again have recourse to all sorts of propaganda falsifications blaming the Soviet Union with "interference" in the internal affairs of the states whose development does not accord with the imperialist concept. A fresh example of this is Afghanistan. One can hear in the American press on these days allegations about "Moscow's hand" in Afghanistan together with demands for "bringing maximum pressure to bear on Afghanistan." It was in this spirit that a statement was recently made by Zbigniew Brzezinski, U.S. presidential adviser on national security affairs.

Exposing allegations of the kind, Kabul radio recalls that throughout the whole history of its relations between the two countries, the Soviet Union has never interfered in Afghanistan's internal affairs. Relations between the two countries have always been built on the principles of mutual respect, goodneighbourliness (?and) equality, and this is really so.

But when it comes to those who are really trying to interfere in the affairs of other sovereign states, including Afghanistan, it is necessary to recall the well-known facts. It is known that the hostile anti-Afghan acts are being prepared and planned in the territory of neighbour Pakistan, but who is preparing them? Reports to this score have already appeared in the press indicating that behind the large and small bandit-terrorist groups being sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are Western special services, in the first place the CIA.

Observers also point out that the recent attempt to instigate in Kabul an armed coup against the people's power had been prepared by the local reaction together with saboteurs, who infiltrated the country from abroad and are backed by the same special services, in the first place American ones. Reports are also appearing to the effect that in the neighbour countries in particular in Pakistan, the U.S. Embassy is trying to exert pressure on the local authorities insisting that they create "conditions" for stepping up the activity of the anti-Afghan forces, which entrenched themselves in Pakistan's territory. The view is expressed that the solution of its "most difficult" problems in relations with Pakistan and a further development or relations between the two countries is placed by definite American circles in direct dependence on hostile acts against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the above-mentioned statement by Brzezinski is assessed as direct encouragement of anti-Afghan forces. All this is naturally a source of concern for the Afghan and international public.

In a word, the truth is once again borne out that when the people is accomplishing a liberation revolution, forces of internal and international reaction as a rule rally closer together against it, (?and) no inventions about alleged "Soviet interference" can conceal it.

AFGHANISTAN'S SHAH WALI VISITS USSR ON WAY TO BULGARIA

LD081646 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, headed by Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, which was in our country on its way to Bulgaria, left for Sofia today. Before departing, the head of the Afghan delegation said:

[Shah Wali--begin recording in English fading to Russian translation] Relations between our two countries have been constantly improving, especially since the revolution in Afghanistan.

We, said Shah Wali, are deeply satisfied with cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We are grateful for the all-round aid which you render to us. Your support is inestimable for the development of our country and for Afghanistan's overcoming of its centuries of backwardness.

Speaking of prospects for cooperation, the head of the delegation expressed the certainty that the all-round links between the USSR and Afghanistan will grow ever broader and deeper. The Soviet Union has helped us and is still helping us with the construction of many industrial projects. This is a great contribution to the industrialization of our country and the building of a new society in place of the exploitation which is gone forever. [end recording]

CALCUTTA MEETING MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-INDIAN TREATY

LD090846 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, August 9, TASS--A mass meeting was held in Calcutta to mark the eighth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India. Indian-Soviet friendship has passed the test of time, said A.K. Datta, member of parliament. The cooperation of the two states rests on the principles of equality, mutual advantage and non-intervention into each other's internal affairs. It is of great international significance, Datta emphasized. The USSR rendered important aid to India in building up a powerful industrial basis, which helped solving many economic problems of the country, said B. Sen, member of the legislative assembly of West Bengal State. Speaking at the meeting, he expressed confidence in the further consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between India and the Soviet Union.

INDOCHINA STRUGGLES FOR PEACE AGAINST OUTSIDE FORCES

LD081255 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Yuriy Nikolayev "International Review": "Indochina: The Way to Security"]

[Text] Southeast Asia remains one of the world's explosive hotbeds, causing great concern. The confrontation between socialism and capitalism over several decades has taken the most acute forms here because of the aggressive policy of imperialist states and their unwillingness to heed the peoples' will. After the defeat of the aggressor and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Indochina there emerged the real possibility of normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia as a whole and establishing good-neighborly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation among all the states here on the basis of the generally accepted principles of peaceful coexistence.

Thanks to energetic conciliatory efforts and good will the countries of Indochina and the states belonging to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN] have managed in a short space of time to overcome many of the reciprocal claims and mutual suspicions inherited from the past.

An important step toward improving the general climate in the region and deepening the incipient detente process was to have been the elimination of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary butchers' regime in Kampuchea, which at the instigation of its Beijing masters was a constant source of tension and conflicts. The new Kampuchean Government declared its readiness to build relations with all countries on the basis of the principles of respect for sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

However, the victory of the forces of socialism and progress in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the prospect of the establishment of friendly relations among all countries in Southeast Asia clearly did not suit those external forces which pursue their own selfish interests here. The imperialist powers and the Chinese expansionists are in essence acting together against the main force hindering the implementation of their designs--Socialist Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina, which rely on the support and help of the socialist community. Beijing has taken on the role of shock unit in the attempts of world reaction to reverse the history of Southeast Asia and deprive the peoples of Indochina of the gains they achieved during many years of heroic struggle.

Thus the struggle of socialism against Maoism, which has nowhere assumed such "hot" forms as in Southeast Asia, was added to the confrontation between socialism and capitalism. Moreover, China's aggression against Vietnam, provocations against Laos and assumption of the "right" to teach "lessons" to neighboring states showed the world that there is a grouping in power in Beijing which is capable with criminal facility of overstepping the line between peace and war. It is the combination of all these main factors that predetermines the acuteness of the Southeast Asia situation and the probability of its involvement in a new, even more serious crisis situation, since Beijing has not only not renounced its aggressive designs but talks openly about the possibility of a "second strike" against Vietnam.

The Chinese leadership seeks to back up its threats with a whole series of measures of a military, political, diplomatic, propagandist and so forth nature designed to exert crude pressure on Vietnam. Beijing continues to maintain about 12 army divisions in close proximity to the Vietnamese border and carries out armed incursions and other hostile acts against Vietnam.

As the head of the Vietnamese delegation stated the other day at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks now taking place in Beijing, the PRC authorities carried out 80 armed provocations in July alone, of which the biggest was an uncursion by up to a battalion of Chinese troops 4 km into Vietnamese territory.

At the talks the Chinese side displays a complete unwillingness to achieve any progress, rejects the Vietnamese delegation's initiatives aimed at at achieving a border settlement and puts forward new demands which have nothing to do with the subject of the talks. In particular, it is advancing the thesis of the need to settle the so-called "Kampuchea problem" and the problem of the Indochina "refugees" as an indispensable condition for the resolution of issues pertaining to the normalization of PRC-SRV bilateral relations.

The present wave of refugees from Vietnam was caused exclusively by the instigative actions of China which, preparing for the armed invasion against Vietnam, began in the middle of last year to spread rumors through its agents to the effect that events were moving toward a major war between the two neighboring countries and to call on the Vietnamese "Huaqiao" to display Chinese patriotism.

Now the plans of the Chinese leadership and reactionary Western circles to achieve the international condemnation of Vietnam are not destined to succeed. Most of the delegations at the recent Geneva conference on refugees spoke in a positive spirit. The conference results were unexpected for the organizers themselves. People in the West and in Beijing are now seeking to stir up skepticism with respect to Vietnam's implementation of the statements made by the Vietnamese delegation at the conference. At the same time the NATO countries are sending warships to Vietnamese shores under the pretext of the "humanitarian" mission of "rescuing" refugees in trouble at sea. In fact this is nothing but a routine show of force.

As for Kampuchea, life there is rapidly returning to normal, despite the great difficulties which persist. As the Kampuchean agency SPA [as published; presumably should read: SPK] reported the other day, in the course of combat operations since the beginning of this year the Pol Pot armed forces have been largely destroyed or dispersed. Only uncoordinated gangs remain, hiding in the mountains and jungles and in an extremely difficult situation. The country's entire population--those who survived more than 3 years of genocide--are now liberated. Most Kampucheans have already returned to their homes, are reunited with their families and have begun to build a new life. Great assistance is being given to the Kampuchean people in implementing the complex tasks which face them by the fraternal countries of Indochina and the states of the entire socialist community. That is why the attempts being made to foist on Kampuchea some kind of "political settlement" under international control and the appeals for an international conference with a view to finding such a "settlement" are nothing but interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, whose people have made their own choice.

Quite justified concern is aroused by the actions of the imperialist powers and Beijing aimed at preventing detente in Southeast Asia, embroiling the countries located there which have different social systems and turning ASEAN against Vietnam after giving that organization a military character. Unfortunately there are supporters of this course even inside the ASEAN countries. The leadership in the countries of Indochina, for its part, continues to demonstrate the desire for peace, friendship and cooperation with neighboring states.

The future development of the situation throughout that region, which was for many years a source of dangerous international tension, depends to a significant extent on what line the states located there adopt with respect to each other. The Soviet Union would like Southeast Asia to become a region of lasting peace and security for the peoples.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY LEADER VISITS MOSCOW

LD082138 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--William George Haden, leader of the Australian Labor Party, who is currently visiting Moscow, was today received by Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vitaliy Ruben and also had talks with USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov and USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Ivan Grishin.

BREZHNEV MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV IN CRIMEA

LD081626 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--A friendly meeting was held in the Crimea today between General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidum of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev with First Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, Chairman of the Bulganiarn State Council Todor Zhivkov who arrived in the Soviet Union for a short rest.

Taking part in the talk were member of the Politbureau of the CRSU CC, secretary of the CPSU CC Konstantin Chernenko, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC Milko Balev, assistant to general secretary of the CPSU CC Anotolity Blatov.

Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction with the confident development of versatile Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation. Special attention was devoted to the targets in connection with ensuring a growth and deepening of this cooperation for a long perspective. In this connection high appreciation was given to the general plan for specialization and cooperation in the branches of material production of the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria drawn until 1990. The timetable of meetings of party figures and statemen is intensive, ties are growing in the ideological and cultural fields.

Thus, the program adopted for drawing closer the two countries is being implemented step by step. Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov discussed the opportunities of the efforts for disarmament and eliminating crisis situations, on which the general state of international affairs depends in a considerable measure. In this context an important step of principled significance is the signing of the SALT II treaty. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria set themselves the aim of achieving positive results at all the international negotiations devoted to curbing and ending the arms race, to detente, to eliminating impediments to the cause of peaceful cooperation among states belonging to different social systems.

It was pointed out in the course of the talk that the key issue of European politics is practical transition to military dentente and lessening the military confrontation in the continent. It is precisely the aim of all the latest initiatives tives of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

The Soviet Union and Bulgaria proceed from the premise that a strengthening of security and improvement of the European political climate will create favorable conditions for the development of cooperation on the basis of good-neighbourliness and mutual benefit in each individual region, including the Balkans and the Mediterranean, the centre and north of Europe.

The meeting of Leonid Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship and full identity of views.

BREZHNEV, CEAUSESCU HOLD 'FRANK, COMRADELY' TALKS IN CRIMEA

LD011647 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 1, TASS--The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had a meeting in the Crimea today with the general secretary of the Romanian Communist party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausesu.

Taking part in the conversation were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and candidate member of the Political Executive committee of the RCP CC, minister of Foreign Affairs of the SSR [Socialist Republic of Romania] Stefan Andrei.

Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu informed each other about the course of communist and socialist construction in the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania, studied topical questions of developing Soviet-Romanian relations, strengthening cooperation between the CPSU and the RCP. They agreed that work should be continued to coordinate the five-year plans of the two countries and to develop economic cooperation and cooperation in production both within the framework of the CMEA and on a bilateral basis.

Views were exchanged on international questions. Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu regard as urgent the adoption of measures with the aim of curbing the arms race and imparting to the process of detente a consistent, ever more dynamic and profound nature.

The USSR and the SRR together with other Warsaw-Treaty countries and all countries which took part in the European conference, intend to step up their efforts in all directions of cooperation provided for by the Helsinki Act, specifically in broadening confidence measures and backing up political detente with military detente. In this connection the two sides stressed the importance of the forthcoming meeting to be held in Madrid in 1980.

Participants in the talk pointed out that the Soviet-American meeting in Vienna, especially the signature of the SALT II treaty, marked an important positive event in world politics.

Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the invariable solidarity of the Soviet and Romanian peoples with the struggle of the liberated peoples, the non-aligned movement against racism, neocolonialist domination and for the triumph of the cause of freedom social progress and peace.

The meeting took place in a frank and comradely atmosphere.

Speeches at Award Presentation

LD012058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 1 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, today presented the Order of Lenin to Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania.

Presenting the lofty award, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: [read by announcer]

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, comrades:

Back in 1978, to mark your services in the cause of the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Romania and in connection with your 60th birthday, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted a decree on conferring upon Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu the Order of Lenin.

I am pleased today that I have the chance to present this award.

I would like today's solemn act to be received as yet another testimony of the profound respect and fraternal sympathy of the Soviet communists for the Romanian communists. Our people value the friendship and cooperation with the Romanian people and we are unswervingly striving for Soviet-Romanian relations, diverse in their content, to reliably serve the interests of socialist and communist construction, the further strengthening of the socialist community and the cause of peace throughout the world. Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, accept my congratulations in connection with the lofty award.

[Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 2 August 1979 carries on page 1 a "text" of the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 1 August ceremony at which President Ceausescu of Romania was awarded the Order of Lenin. The SCINTEIA version is essentially the same as the above Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version.]

Ceausescu spoke in reply: [read by announcer]

Esteemed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, comrades:

I wish to express gratitude for the lofty award of the Order of Lenin, which has been conferred upon me by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and which you have presented to me today. In it I see a manifestation of the good and friendly relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the CPSU, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union, an expression of feelings of respect which are mutually promoted by the peoples of our countries.

At the same time, I see this award as an evaluation of my contribution to the development of these relations, in the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Romanian and Soviet communists and between the Romanian and Soviet peoples.

Our party and our people highly estimate Romanian-Soviet relations. We want these relations to constantly develop in all directions in the interests of socialist and communist construction in our countries and the common cause of socialism, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

Once more, I express warm thanks for the award which you, Leonid Ilich, have presented to me and for the congratulations I have received on this occasion.

Present at the presentation were, on the Soviet side, Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and on the Romanian side, Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Romanian minister of foreign affairs; and Mitea, adviser to the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party.

MOSCOW VIEWS OBJECTIVES OF PORTUGUESE CONSERVATIVES

LD082246 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Yaroslav Khabarov commentary]

[Text] The appointment of Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo as the prime minister of Portugal--a well known social personality connected to the country's Catholic circles--and the formation of an interim government under her leadership for the running of everyday affairs and organizing the interim elections were the excuses found by the bourgeois parties--the Social Democratic Center [CDS] and the Social Democratic Party [PSD]--to unleash a provocative and slanderous campaign in the mass media against the present government.

The 100 day's war has started, said the rightwing press, talking about the deadline established by the country's Constitution for the length of time in office allowed the Pintasilgo government.

The rightwing conservative parties of the so-called Democratic Alliance are ready--according to statements made by their leaders--to continue to oppose any initiatives taken by the Pintasilgo government in an attempt to render it inoperative as regards preparing the elections.

The objective of these parties is to bring about in the country new economic and political difficulties and create disorders which could open the way to all types of political adventures--including violent actions--during the electoral campaign.

The rightwing forces' attacks are aimed in the first place against Portugal's progressive Constitution, against the democratic regime, and against the patriotic forces of Portugal which defend the gains of the April revolution.

The leftwing parties, the Portuguese Communist Party, condemn the reactionary maneuvers, and do everything possible to escape the present political crisis through democratic means, within the framework of the Constitution, by holding interim parliamentary elections in an atmosphere of freedom and equal opportunity for all.

The activities of the reactionary leaders of the so-called Democratic Alliance--who attempt to confuse the electorate regarding the political ideology of the Pintasilgo government--have not found support in the leadership of the Portuguese Catholic Church. Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo met with the cardinal patriarch before being sworn in as prime minister.

On considering the present position of the leaders of the rightwing parties, especially the statements made by Sa Carneiro [PSD chairman] and Lucas Pires [CDS deputy chairman], the prime minister, Pintasilgo, said at the end of July during an interview given to the Italian newspaper IL MESSAGGERO, that the rightwing forces have shown their true colors and demonstrated a reactionary interpretation of Catholicism. She warned of the danger of Portugal's future slide to the right if the maneuvers of the CDS and of the PSD as well as of other reactionary and conservative forces which undermine democracy, are not unmasked. At the same time, Maria de Lourdes Pintasilgo vehemently rejected the false accusations made by the right that she secretly holds Marxist principles. In truth, her adherence to the doctrine of the Catholic Church is well known by everyone and is not questioned.

The prime minister, Maria Pintasilgo, solemnly promised to organize the coming elections in such a way that no one will be able to accuse her government of not having a neutral and impartial attitude toward all of the Portuguese political parties.

The leftwing forces are ready to cooperate with the prime minister in this and express a hope that the Pintasilgo government will be able to carry out the interim parliamentary elections in an atmosphere of impartiality and observance of democratic freedoms.

KOSYGIN, LUXEMBOURG PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD071943 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent Pierre Werner, president of the Government of Luxembourg, a telegram conveying congratulations and very best wishes to him on the occasion of his designation to this post. In a telegram of reply, Werner has expressed his deep gratitude for the congratulations and kind wishes.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION--A delegation of militants of the Portuguese Communist Party is in Odessa to study Soviet farming methods. The delegation is led by Fernando Cruz, member of the Secretariat of the collective units of production and farming cooperatives of Montemor-o-Novo. The delegation was received by (Aleksandr Taranenko) secretary of the Odessa Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. The visitors were informed of the party's organizational activity in the region aimed at the fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, and of the progress of the present farming work; they also received detailed replies to their questions on administrative methods and on the planning of agricultural production. The delegation visited the Soviet institute of selection and genetics and a wine research and production center. Today the delegation left on a tour of several districts of the region to study the work of farming enterprises. [Text] [Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD]

TUC OFFICIAL IN ALMA-ATA--Mary Paterson, member of the British Trade Unions Congress General Council, and the persons accompanying her visited Alma-Ata. The guests toured the city and inspected a number of institutions. At the Nikolayeva-Tereshkova carpet factory they familiarized themselves with women's working conditions, health services and the organization of training, as well as with trade union activity. The guests were received in the headquarters of the Kazakh Trade Unions Council and spoke to Mukashev, chairman of the Kazakh Trade Unions Council. [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU]

FINNISH POLITICIANS IN ODESSA--A group of prominent leaders of the Finnish center parties spent recently 3 days in Odessa. The guests were received in the headquarters of the Gorispolkom, laid flowers at the pedestal of the monument to the unknown sailor, saw historic and architectural monuments in the hero city and familiarized themselves with the labor achievements of Odesskaya Oblast farmers and grape growers. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 2 Aug 79 AU]

CHANCE OF CHANGE IN U.S. STANCE ON PLO 'OVEREMPHASIZED'

LD081256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New York--The press in the Western countries is doubly exaggerating the subject of certain tension in relations between the United States and Israel caused by maneuvers by the United States around the Palestinian problem. At the same time the possibility of positive change in Washington's stance as regards the Palestinians is being earnestly overemphasized. Anxiety is being expressed in Tel Aviv and statements are being made about a deterioration in American-Israeli relations. However, the reason for the genuine anxiety amongst the ruling Zionist circles in Israel is not the differences with Washington which are being whipped up for propaganda purposes but the increase in the influence of the PLO in the international arena.

As is well known, the United States has assured Tel Aviv on more than one occasion that its Near East policy will remain unchanged. Thus, according to the New York TIMES, President Carter does not intend to allow changes to take place in American policy in this part of the world, and the problems between Washington and Tel Aviv amount to four or five minor matters which the governments of the two countries can settle. The statements of President Carter were necessary not to announce any changes in the policy of the White House but to try to achieve changes in the position of the Palestinians, notes the Syrian paper TISHRIN.

ISRAELI VIOLATION OF 1952 AGREEMENT WITH U.S. TO GO UNPUNISHED

LD082304 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The United States administration has admitted that Israel has violated a 1952 agreement with the United States under which it does not allow it to use American-made weapons against third countries, but only in self-defense. The violation is reported to have occurred on 22 July, when Israel launched air strikes against Lebanon and deployed American howitzers in the south of the country. We bring you a comment by our observer, Igor Dmitriyev:

According to news agencies it is only the third time that Washington has accused Israel of not respecting the 1952 agreements, but in fact there have been by far more violations than just three. In the two previous cases the United States State Department recommended that no sanctions be taken against Israel because it promised not to repeat the violation. Now imagine that some other country--not Israel--dared violate any provision of any bilateral agreement with the United States--its skies will come down on it. Angry lawmakers resembling Jupiter will thunderously demand that embargoes and punishments be leveled on that country.

Not so with Israel. Washington's criticism is so diplomatically phrased and is so obviously meant not to hurt anyone as if the subject matter is not aggression with American weapons against an independent country but parental displeasure involving a broken window in a neighbor's house with a sling shot.

There are a number of reasons explaining why the United States is so soft to Israel. First of all pro-Israeli lobbyists in the United States Congress are so strong that no American administration is capable of pursuing an objective policy in the Middle East, no matter how ofter Washington may say that it is an impartial mediator. And, secondly, Washington has never done much to pursue such a policy even without any pressure from the Zionist lobby. To do so in the Middle East means to admit that Israel is an aggressor occupying vast lands that do not belong to it but were seized by force and by American weapons. To pursue an objective policy would mean to admit that the Palestinian problem cannot be solved behind the back of the Palestinian Arabs who have the right to a statehood. Israel is aware of it and has never been especially bothered about American reproofs.

It keeps saying that American arms are used in self-defense, and this argument in the final analysis goes down well with Washington.

We are safe to assume that no American sanctions will be taken against Israel this time either. This is borne out by a line from the State Department letter concerning an Israeli violation of the 1952 agreement. The line says in part that the United States is satisfied this time that the Government of Israel is fully aware of the gravity with which Washington views the current trend to conflict in Lebanon. It is a good way of saying that no sanctions will be taken and no stars will come down.

PEACE AND PROGRESS ON END OF UNEF MANDATE IN SINAI

LD082224 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpt] The resolution of the Security Council to end the UNEF presence in Sinai was a proof of the growing isolation of those taking part in the separate deal and was the logical outcome of their policy, which is in fact contrary to the cause of peace, and not the outcome of Soviet interests, a consideration which, according to the Egyptian president, obstructs the process of establishing peace in the region. If there is any one in fact obstructing this process it is the states which are party to the separate deal. It is they and no one else who seek to achieve their selfish interests at the expense of the independence and security of the peoples of the region. Faced with these facts, it was quite natural that the Soviet Union should use its political influence in blocking the path before the enemies of peace in the Middle East and stand in the recent meetings of the Security Council against their attempts to place the UNEF in Sinai at the service of the separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. However, the Soviet delegate did not oppose Dr Waldheim's proposal to send UN observers to Sinai.

IRAQI SPOKESMAN SAYS COUP PLOTTERS EXECUTED

LD082108 Moscow TASS in English 1928 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, August 8, TASS--The anti-government plot exposed in the country and its consequences will not influence the foreign policy of Iraq, it was stated here at a press conference by a spokesman of the Ministry of Culture and Information. Iraq, he said, will remain loyal to the resolutions of the Baghdad summit meeting and to its commitments vis-a-vis the neighbouring Arab states. This refers, primarily, to the special fund of assistance to the Arab states--victims of Israeli aggression--Syria, Jordan, and also to the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The spokesman of the ministry stated that the death sentences passed on the plotters have been carried out. The special tribunal, which sentenced them, "will be disbanded because it has fulfilled its task."

IZVESTIYA REPORTS 'WARM, FRIENDLY' SOVIET-IRAQI TALKS

LD081315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 2 August B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society which is in the Soviet Union headed by Subhi 'Ali Khalaf, governor of Nineveh Province.

A warm, friendly talk took place in which Ma. Hamid, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Iraq in the USSR, participated.

TRIPARTITE TALKS ON PALESTINIAN 'AUTONOMY' REPORTED

LD081656 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, August 8, TASS--The fifth round of the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. talks on the question of the so-called "autonomy" (?for) the population of the Israeli-occupied Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Sector that ended in the Israeli town of Haifa confirmed once again that the partners in the separate deal have no intention of granting the Palestinian people their lawful national rights.

The main attention at the talks was paid to the procedure of "elections to the Palestinian self-government bodies". And Tel Aviv, Cairo and Washington proceeded from the view that these "bodies" must be given extremely limited powers and must be formed of Palestinian quislings, bypassing the Palestinian Liberation Organisation.

Political observers note that at the meeting in Haifa, just as at the previous rounds of the talks, the Israeli representatives assumed a recalcitrant stand on all aspects of the Palestinian problem. According to Israel's plans, the legislative and executive power in the Western Bank of Jordan and in Gaza Sector, the police functions and the security service, as well as the occupied territories and their water resources will remain in the hands of the occupiers. These plans completely rule out the formation of an independent Palestinian state. Tel Aviv confirmed its claims to entire Jerusalem. The Egyptian news agency MENA announced that a joint communique was adopted upon the conclusion of the talks. It follows from the communique that despite Israel's rigid stand, the sides achieved "agreement" on a number of problems discussed.

The attempts of the participants in the separate deal to replace a just solution of the Palestinian problem with ineffective measures are being rebuffed in the Arab world. In a statement for the press circulated in Amman, K. Khalaf, mayor of Ramallah, in the Western Bank of Jordan, stressed that neither he nor the mayors of other towns in the occupied lands intend to take part in the talks on "autonomy". It is only the PLO that has the right to discuss the question of the national rights of the Palestinian Arabs since it is their sole lawful representative. As to the essence of "autonomy" that is being discussed by the participants in the Camp David collusion, the Arab people of Palestine, both in the occupied lands and beyond them, is not going to accept this capitulatory plan and is waging the struggle to frustrate it, K. Khalaf said.

MOSCOW LAUDS MAURITANIA-POLISARIO AGREEMENT

LD081944 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary]

[Text] One of the important political events of the last few days was the conclusion of a peace treaty between Mauritania and the leadership of the POLISARIO Front. This treaty ended the 4-year-long armed conflict between Mauritania and the armed units of the Western Saharan resistance. In a special communique released to this effect, the Mauritanian Council of Ministers lauded this move which meets the interests of the Mauritanian people.

Under the terms of the signed treaty, Nouakchott abandons the right to control the part of the Western Sahara it had obtained in accordance with the well-known Madrid agreement. Nouakchott hands over this sector to the POLISARIO Front which, on its part, has underlined that it has no territorial claims whatsoever vis-a-vis Mauritania.

Reactions to the ending of the armed conflict between Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front have not been uniform: In addition to Mauritania and to the POLISARIO Front, the peace treaty has been hailed by states neighboring the conflict region, in particular Algeria and Mali. In their official statements and first commentaries on this matter, they proceeded from the fact that a political settlement for the problem of the Western Sahara, and the granting of the right to self-determination to its population, fully meet the well-known resolutions of the United Nations on the issue of the Western Sahara.

As for Morocco, it has strongly denounced the concluded treaty, saying that it constitutes a violation of Mauritanian-Moroccan agreements that neither of the two states should seek to solve the problem of the Western Sahara unilaterally.

It is quite natural that ways and methods of solving the problem of the Western Sahara should be defined by the parties to the conflict themselves, without any foreign interference, in the interest of the peoples living in the region. Nonetheless, these ways and methods should be of a peaceful, political character. This was clearly stressed by the UN resolutions on this matter.

Moves to solve the question militarily, and step up the armed conflict, have led to disastrous consequences for their sponsors: The war for the Western Sahara damaged the economy of Mauritania, and provoked political troubles in this country. They have also been a heavy burden in Morocco, too.

As the conflict was being stepped up, the efforts became increasingly clear of a number of Western states and particularly the United States, to exploit the situation in the Western Sahara and realize their own strategic objectives. Washington's recent statements in support for increasing military aid to Morocco came as further evidence to the existence of long-term American plans.

The creation of fresh hotbeds of tension, and the widening of already existing ones, is traditional U.S. policy: The United States has always aimed at obliging Asian peoples to fight Asian peoples, Africans to fight Africans, and Arabs to fight Arabs. Washington sees such situations as the most suitable for intervention not only in the domestic affairs of this or that country, but also in the affairs of whole regions.

This is indicated by the Middle East situation generally: The long lack of peace in the region has enabled Washington to pry Egypt away from the Arab world. The big Middle East power, which had been until recently a lighthouse for the struggle of national liberation of Arabs and Africans and a symbol for social and economic progress, has now turned into a docile instrument for American imperialist policy. It has thus fallen into complete isolation from the rest of the Arab states.

The United States no longer seeks to hide the fact that the American strategy consists in casting Egypt into the role of a gendarme, in order to suppress the Arab and African countries whose policies do not match Washington's policy. Naturally, every region, and every conflict-ridden situation has its own characteristics, whether in the Middle East, or the Western Sahara. But there is a general rule: Only in the shade of peace can one find a solution to a given conflict, meeting the interests of the parties to this conflict, and the interests of the peoples living in the region of this conflict, a solution that rules out foreign intervention, and serves--and this is the most important thing--the noble cause of the common strugle to improve the situation in the world.

MAURITIUS, USSR SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT

LD061011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Tarasov: "On an Equal Basis"]

[Text] A trade agreement between the USSR and the state of Mauritius has been signed in Port Louis. It provides for the granting of most-favored-nation status to the two countries' trading organizations and firms. Mauritian Prime Minister S. Ramgoolam has called the signing of this document a historic event in the life of the young independent state. He stressed that it is the first trade agreement to be concluded with the USSR since Mauritius gained independence. A feature of the document signed is that it is based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage. The Soviet Union, the prime minister said, is rendering selfless aid to the developing countries.

RHODESIA EMBARKS ON NEW PHASE OF MILITARIZATION

LD081812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] (Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy), our correspondent in eastern Africa, reports from Dar es Salaam:

It has become known that the Smith-Muzorewa regime in Rhodesia has started to push on with placing military orders in the NATO countries. Informed circles report that a decision has been taken in Salisbury to allocate around $100 million for these purposes over the coming 6 months. Rhodesia's military spending, incidentally, has risen by 250 percent in the last 4 years. The Rhodesian racists, then, have embarked upon the implementation of a new phase of militarization. Information is leaking to the press about intensive talks between Salisbury military emissaries and arms dealers in the capitals of the leading NATO countries.

These talks, as can be seen from the reports, are going very well indeed, and a picture of the nature and volume of the new military supplies to Rhodesia is already emerging. The Rhodesian regime, for example, will get armored personnel carriers and jet bombers from the United States, tanks from Britain and combat planes and reconnaissance aircraft from France. A major consignment of small arms is expected from Israel. The main flow of these orders will, as before, go through the Republic of South Africa which, for its part, is providing its Rhodesian partners with plentiful supplies of many types of weapons and equipment.

Apart from this, military instructors and white mercenaries are being sent from South Africa to Rhodesia. Of course, Salisbury has not forgotten about the apparatus of repression--the police and the so-called security forces intended to mete out punishments to the peaceful population. They are being armed with specially equipped armored cars, flame-throwers, teargas cannons, improved police truncheons and dogs trained for hunting down people.

Clearly, the government of Bishop Muzorewa has not dressed itself for long in the toga of peacemaker and father of the interests of the African majority. Instead of the promised schools and hospitals--tanks and bombers, and instead of measures to eliminate unemployment and improve living standards--police truncheons and dogs. That is what the new rulers in Rhodesia are offering to the millions of Africans in Zimbabwe.

USSR ECONOMIC TIES WITH CUBA EXPLORED IN ARTICLE

LD081333 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 31, Signed to Press 23 July 79 p 20 LD

[O. Darusenkov article: "Cuba's Confident Tread"]

[Excerpt] Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, has called Soviet-Cuban economic relations "the most disinterested and revolutionary relations which can exist between two countries." The indicator which sums up these relations--reciprocal trade turnover--increased from R160.6 million in 1960 to R4.2 billion in 1978. With the USSR's technical and economic assistance 170 industrial and other installations have been built or modernized in Cuba. According to calculations by Cuban experts, enterprises built or modernized with Soviet participation at present produce 100 percent of the country's rolled metal and mineral fertilizers, 95 percent of its steel and more than 50 percent of its organic fertilizers and generate 50 percent for Cuba's electricity.

With the USSR's assistance sugar industry capacities have been increased 14 percent. The Soviet Union is participating in the solution of the task of mechanizing the harvesting of sugarcane. In the 1978 sugar harvest, almost 40 percent of plantations were harvested by mechanizer methods.

Soviet-Cuban cooperation is playing an important role in training national cadres. Since 1960 tens of thousands of people have undergone instruction at technical centers created with our assistance. Over the same period more than 5,000 Cubans have received an education at educational establishments in the USSR.

The agreement on economic and technical cooperation signed 14 April 1976 in Moscow initiated a new and qualitatively higher stage in the development of Soviet-Cuban economic relations. It proposes that Cuba be given assistance in developing leading sectors of the national economy such as the power, industry, machine building, the sugar industry, construction materials production, oil refining, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, transport and communications and land reclamation.

As payment for the Soviet assistance and also in payment for a whole range of vitally important goods being delivered to Cuba, the country is exporting its own goods to the USSR at mutually advantageous guaranteed prices. Last year the Soviet Union imported from the Republic of Cuba 3.7 million tons of raw sugar, about 49,000 tons of citrus fruits, more than 1.5 billion cigarettes and a considerable quantity of metal ores and concentrates.

Cuba's multilateral ties with the fraternal socialist countries are developing rapidly within the CEMA framework. Cuba is participating in more than half of the measures which are outlined by the long-term targeted cooperation programs adopted by the 32d and 33d CEMA sessions and which will be implemented by the fraternal countries concerned on the territory of each of them, including the territory of Cuba. At the same time, through signing in June 1979 an agreement on the construction in the USSR of the Mozyr fodder yeasts plant, Cuba is joining in the construction of a project by the joint efforts of the fraternal countries concerned--the first time that it has done so outside its own national territory.

As C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers and head of the Cuban Delegation, stressed at the 33d CEMA session, the cooperation among the fraternal countries in the CEMA framework on implementing the long-term targeted cooperation programs proves that neither distance nor different levels of economic development are any obstacle to this new form of cooperation which is an example of just relations between any economically less developed country and industrial states.

"Cuba's participation in 55 percent of the measures examined, " CR Rodriquez said, "has become possible thanks to the benefits we are offered in the context of the basic principled provisions of these programs regarding Cuba and Mongolia which have not been extended to the Socialist community countries the Cuban people are confidently traveling the road of creating the material-technical base of socialism on the basis of freedom.

IZVESTIYA HAILS SOVIET-MEXICAN COOPERATIVE TIES

LD090839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Silantyev dispatch: "USSR-Mexico: Years of Cooperation]

[Excerpts] Mexico City--Diplomatic relations were established between the USSR and Mexico 55 years ago--4 August 1924. That action was a major victory for the young Soviet Republic in the international arena. The front of foreign policy-isolation created around our country by the imperialist powers since the first days of Great October was broken in the Western Hemisphere too. The normalization of Soviet-Mexican relations elicited a broad response in other Latin American countries and had a positive influence on sentiments in states and among political circles in the countries of the region in favor of establishing business and cultural contacts with the Soviet Union.

The talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico, who came to the Soviet Union on an official visit last year, were a historic milestone in the development it was emphasized that these relations are a good example of beneficial cooperation between countries with different social systems , based on equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. Strengthening parliamentary ties between the two countries and exchanges of delegations are helping to deepen mutual understanding between our peoples During the last visit by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation unity or coincidence of views was noted on such important problems of the present day as ending the arms race and liguidating all forms of imperialist exploitation and neocolonialism and on questionsof supporting the developing countries' struggle for every people's right to control its own natural resources and for the removal of discrimination in in trade.

Soviet-Mexican economic relations are developing on the basis of mutual advantage and equality. The agreementssigned on trade and economic questions provide for increased trade between the two countries. The creation of the Cema-Mexico mixed commission is helping to develop business contacts with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. As the Mexican newspaper ELIDIA wrote recently, there was an almost ninefold increase in Mexico's commodity turnover with five CEMA countries--the USSR, the CSSR, Hungary, Poland and Cuba--in 6 years from 1970.

Cultural ties between our countries are broad and multifaceted. The Mexican theatergoer has given a rapturous welcome to the best Soviet musical and dance collectives, including the famous Boshoy Ballet. These days Mexican sportsmen are participating in the USSR peoples' Spartakiad and are awaiting the arrival of sportsmen from the Soviet Union in Mexico for the universal games.

Multifaceted ties are broadening and deepending between our countries yearly, attesting to the two peoples' strengthening friendship.

CPSU'S KIRILENKO, PONOMAREV RECEIVE CHILEAN CP DELEGATION

LD081812 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--Politbureau member secretary of the CPSU CC, Andrey Kirilenko, and alternate Politbureau member and secretary of the CPSU CC, Boris Ponomarev, today had a meeting with a delegation of the Communist Party of Chile (CP), consisting of General Secretary of the CPC Luis Corvalan, member of the Political Commission, secretary of the CPC CC, Americo Zorrilla, and member of the Political Commission of the CPC CC Volodia Teitelboim.

Representatives of the CPC described the struggle waged by Chilean communists together with other parties of the Popular Front against the fascist regime, the process of rallying the forces which come out for a democratic renovation of Chile, for its genuine independence and social progress. The delegation of the CPSU reiterated invariable solidarity with the communists, with all the domocrats and patriots of Chile struggling against the fascist tyranny.

Views were exchanged on topical international issues and this demonstrated the community of views of the two parties. The delegations of the CPSU and the CPC welcomed the overthrow by the Nicaraguan people of the bloody dictatorship of imperialism's stooge Somoza.

The representatives of the CPC remarked on the historical significance of the USSR's successes in communist construction, of the achievements of real socialism, for the struggles of the peoples for social and national emancipation, for securing a stable peace on earth.

Participants in the meeting stressed that the SALT II treaty, signed by the USSR and the USA, is of outstanding importance for strengthening detente and reducing armaments, and its realization in the interests of all mankind.

The meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, reiterated the resolve of the two parties to strengthen fraternal cooperation and make efforts towards the further strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist unity of the international communist movement.

AUCCTU SENDS MEDICINE, FOOD TO NICARAGUA

LD081346 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Medicines and children's food have been delivered to the Nicaraguan capital by an Aeroflot aircraft. AUCCTU, in response to an appeal by the WFTU and guided by the principles of proletarian internationalism and fraternal solidarity, has dispatched free aid from Soviet trade unions for Nicaraguan working people and their families who suffered in the struggle against the fascist tyranny of Somoza. Delivered on the same trip were goods from other countries in the federation, Bulgaria, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the CSSR, Cyprus and France.

LATIN ECONOMIC SYSTEM MEETING ENDS IN CARACAS

LD041243 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 4 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, August 4, TASS--The fifth session of the Council of Latin American Economic System ended in the Venequelan capital. It was attended by ministers of economy and finance of 26 member-countries of this regional organization.

The participants in the session discussed topical questions faced by the Latin American Economic System, specifically those connected with solving the problem of balance of payments, foreign debt and financing of development of their countries.

The session of the Latin American Economic System condemned the United States discriminatory law of foreign trade that is directed against countries which actively protect their natural wealth and also condemned the protectionist policy of Western powers in trade with Latin American countries. The delegates of the session, specifically, approved unanimously the resolution that expresses a resolve to oppose by joint efforts the discriminatory policy of states of the European Economic Community.

The participants in the session expressed strong solidarity with the heroic Nicaraguan people that has overthrown one of the cruellest dictatorships in Latin America as a result of persistent struggle. The session decided to set up in the framework of the Latin American Economic System a special committee for assistance to the restoration of the economy of Nicaragua. The session expressed strong support for the Panamanian people's struggle in defence of its sovereign right to the Panama Canal Zone and adopted a decision to form a special committee promoting the development and use of the resources of the Panama Canal Zone.

Peru's representative Carlos Alsamora has been elected secretary general of the Latin American Economic System.

REPORT ON GEORGETOWN MEETING OF CARIBBEAN PARTIES

LD082150 Moscow TASS in English 2121 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Georgetown, August 8, TASS--The consultative meeting of representatives of communist, workers' and revolutionary-democratic parties and organizations of the Caribbean was held here under the badge of strengthening the unity of anti-imperialist forces. It was attended by the delegations of the Caribbean countries taking part in the work of the congress of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana. The participants in the meeting unanimously pointed out that imperialism bears the main responsibility for poverty in the region. They welcomed the victory of progressive forces in Grenada, Dominica, Saint Lucia and Nicaragua as well as the founding and strengthening of communist, workers and revolutionary democratic parties and organizations in many countries of the region as an important factor in the struggle against imperialism.

The closing address by the participants in the meeting stressed the necessity of strengthening the alliance of these parties and organizations with progressive trade unions in joint struggle for the interests of the working people, for national liberation and social progres.

In recent years, said the document, the activities of imperialism operating through the International Monetary Fund and other financial institutions has considerably grown. This calls for greater attention from progressive movements to the work in the masses for explaining the sustance of the anti-imperialist movement for fighting for independent development towards socialism in close contact with the socialist community. Anti-communism remains the main weapon of reaction. But the peoples of the Caribbean countries, the participants in the meeting pointed out, are learning ever more about the achievements of the socialist states.

The participants in the meeting have drawn the conclusion of the necessity to hold systematic bilateral and multilateral consultative meeting. They declared for a strengthening of cooperation in the interests of ensuring a further rise in the anti-imperialist struggle in the region.

IZVESTIYA QUESTIONS 'MYSTERIOUS' DEATH OF TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

LD081430 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 8, TASS--Follows the text of an article published today in the newspaper IZVESTIYA:

On April 7 of this year the corpse of a man lying in a bathtub with slashed veins was discovered by the local authorities in a room of Hotel Aareuerhof in the Swiss town of Aarau. Among the things found in the room was an identity card in the name of Leonid Panchenko, an employee of the Secretariat of the International Cocoa Organisation. Two weeks later the Swiss newspaper AARAUER TABLATT reported for the first time on the "Mysterious suicide of a 32-year old Russian diplomat... The motives of the suicide, the newspaper said, put the Russians out of countenance and will, apparently, remain a mystery forever." This report was repeated by many leading Western publications.

We do not know whether it was the police reporter himself who fell for the intriguing phrase "will remain a mystery forever", or whether it was prompted to him. Willingly or unwillingly, however, it revealed a concealed hope that the reason for the Russian diplomat's [as received] end would never be disclosed.

The suicide (we shall use this term for the time-being) is mysterious, indeed. And it really put out of countenance and even shocked many Soviet people who knew Leonid Panchenko. The reporter is right here and does not sin against the truth. As to the "mystery forever," the purpose of our article is exactly to show that the veil of secrecy drawn over the tragedy in the town of Aarau, though carefully spun and skillfully applied, can, nevertheless, not only be raised, but cast off.

The author of this article is not a criminalist, but he hopes to make up for the lack of knowledge in this sphere by undisputable facts of ordinary human logic and some additional information, which is hardly known to the Swiss pressmen, and, possibly, not even to the Swiss authorities.

And so, briefly, but in proper order.

On April 8 of this year a telephone rang in the Soviet trade representation in London and a representative of the British police stated that the corpse of the Soviet citizen Leonid Panchenko, who committed suicide, was discovered on April 7 at Aarauerhof Hotel in the Swiss town of Aarau.

The Soviet Embassy in London immediately got in touch by telephone with our embassy in the Swiss capital of Berne. Our diplomats asked the police authorities that a Soviet doctor be permitted to attend the autopsy. The request was a natural and legitimate one and the authroities promised that it would be granted. But it was not. Two diplomats and a doctor immediately left for the city of Aarau, but the post-mortem examination was made before their arrival. The Soviet representatives identified the body, which was in the morgue, and the doctor noted that there were very deep slashes made with a sharp object on both arms of Panchenko's body. There were seven such cuts on one forearm and six on the other. Such an unusual and sadistic, it may be said, method of suicide, naturally, could not but alert the doctor. According to the police report, room 311 of the hotel, occupied by Panchenko, was found in complete disorder. The mattress was ripped open with something sharp and there were traces of blood in many places.

The Soviet Embassy asked the Swiss Government to hand over to the Soviet representatives the autopsy materials, as well as copies of the records of the interrogations of witnesses.

The tragedy in Aarau took place on April 7 of this year, but to this day the Soviet side has not yet received exhaustive replies to the questions of the Soviet Embassy--neither did it receive detailed results of the autopsy, nor copies of the interrogations of witnesses. The only thing submitted to the Soviet Embassy (June 19) was a copy of a brief "case", prepared by the police of Aarau Canton "in connection with the suicide of Mr Panchenko." Included in it were reports of the policemen who inspected the place, an inventory of objects founds in Panchenko's room and belonging to him, copies of hotel bills, and also copies of the photographs of the corpse in the bathroom, of the hotel room and its individual sections made by a police photographer.

It should be added to all this that lacking among the Panchenko's belongings handed over to the Soviet Embassy according to the inventory, was L.L. Panchenko's diplomatic passport. There was only the identity card issued by the Secretariat of the International Cocoa Organisation in London. The Swiss Police explained that no passport was found in the room and that all the attempts to find it were futile....

Judging by the copy of the officially submitted case, the events proceeded in the following order: Leonid Leonidovich Panchenko, senior economist of the Secretariat of the International Cocoa Organisation, arrived on April 1st in Aarau from London, seat of the aforesaid organisation, to take part in a session of the cocoa and chocolate producers committee, which took place in Aarau from April 2 to April 6.

He checked in at Aarauerhof Hotel where a room for him was reserved by Cook's London office. He was registered as a delegate of the international conference, but, as claimed, he did not take part in its work: The seat reserved for him in the conference hall with his name inscribed on its back remained empty. The hotel employees, it is reported in the "case", saw the occupant of room 311 leave the hotel alone for short intervals, usually at dinner time, and then return to the hotel. He was seen alive for the last time by a chambermaid in the evening of April 5, when she was tidying up room 311. Panchenko had greeted her. The notice "please do not disturb" hung on the outside of the door to his room from the morning hours of April 6. Passing by in the evening, the chambermaid, according to the police, noticed some water leaking from under the door. But she did not attach any importance to this and did not report on it to anybody. Passing by the door again about one and a half hours later, she saw that the leak increased and reported it to the management. On the other [as received] day the deputy manager Jurg broke open the door and right from the threshold saw a bloodied man lying in the bathroom across the bathtub. Jurg closed the door and summoned the police. This happened at 13.30 on April 7 of this year.

Such are the facts gathered by the police and submitted to the Soviet Embassy in the form of a "case". In an attached letter the Federal Political Department of Switzerland expressed the hope that the "information", contained in the case, "will, without doubt, reply to the questions posed by the embassy". However, far from answering the questions, which came to the minds of staff members of the Soviet Embassy earlier, it gives ground for new ones. Here are some of them.

Why did a representative of the hotel management tell a staff member of the Soviet Embassy that the door of room 311 was broken open by the police, while the police report says clearly that it was smashed by the hotel deputy manager Jurg in the absence of policemen?

How can it be explained that the chambermaid who, as she testified, could not enter room 311 all day because of the "do not disturb" notice, "attached no importance" to the water traces she noticed under the door?

How can it be explained that the leak under the door increased if, according to the police report, the tap of the bathroom was closed (this is confirmed also by the deputy manager Jurg, who was the first to open the door)? It can be clearly seen on the photo that the bathtub, in which the corpse was lying, was half-filled with water.

What is the explanation for the fact that the police was summoned only at 13.30 on April 7, although the "increasing leak" from under the door of room 311 was reported to the management in the evening of April 6?

The police claims that Panchenko slashed his veins by a half of a safety razor-blade (both halves were found in the room). But Panchenko used an electric shaver and not a safety razor (the former, as a matter of fact, figures in the police inventory of dead man's belongings). If he purchased the only razor blade specially to commit suicide, why was there no wrapper found in the room? It is difficult to imagine that he brought a naked razor blade to the room in his hand or pocket.

The police believes that Panchenko, driven to despair by the loss of his passport, committed suicide under the effect of alcoholic drinks which he allegedly consumed excessively. But Panchenko's friends and relatives, who know him as a healthy, optimistic person, rule out the possibility of him taking this step because of the missing passport. As to the influence of alcohol, the medical conclusion on the Swiss doctor Schtech, attached to the case, says that "at the time of his death, Panchenko was not under the influence of alcohol."

On April 19, the Soviet Embassy in Berne revieved by mail a package containing L. Panchenko's diplomatic passport. Enclosed also was a notification card from the lost objects bureau of Cloten Airport. Having learned about this, the police declared that Panchenko lost the passport in the airport of Cloten in April 1st, the day of his arrival from London, and, as it claimed, it was brought to the lost objects bureau the same day by an unidentified person who found the document. Why wasn't the diplomatic passport, not a frequent find, apparently, sent to the Soviet Embassy in Berne right away, or why wasn't the Swiss police informed about it? Why did it remain in the airport for 18 days? Why doesn't the registration slip, which is attached to every lost object, indicate the finder of Panchenko's passport, who brought it to the lost objects bureau, where as in cases with much less important documents, as far as we know, the registration slips contain the name of the finder?

And so, if it were merely a suicide, why then was the autopsy made before the arrival of the Soviet representatives in violation of the earlier reached agreement? If it were merely a suicide, why was it reported by the newspapers, so eager for "sensational reports" in such cases, only two weeks after it happened? If it were merely a suicide, why then, it is pertinent to ask, were the Swiss authorities so slow in submitting to the Soviet side the materials of the investigation and why did they actually obstruct the establishment of the true circumstances of the death of the Soviet citizen? And, finally, one more question: Why were seven pages (51-57) deleted, apparently at the last moment, from the police case submitted to the Soviet Embassy with carefully numbered pages?

But let us not ask any more questions (there are too many of them, as you see, for a case which the Swiss police qualified as a "simple suicide excluding the possible participation of an outside person"). Let us now go over to some of the additional data about which we promised to speak. Moscow forensic medicine experts made another post-mortem examination of Panchenko's body at the morgue of the Sklifosofskiy Institute here on April 17.

The Soviet pathoanatomists discovered that the brain and many internal organs were absent in the corpse. Scattered in disorder the thorax and abdomen were bits of the lungs, cerebrum, liver etc. The empty spaces from the skull to the thigh bones were filled with a special paper-lignin. The corpse was carefully dehematized, the cerebrospinal fluid was absent, and so were the stomach and other organs which are especially important for toxicological examination. However, with the help of special physicochemical methods, Soviet experts have found in the tissue fluid, which they managed to extract, the most active of the now know psychotoxic preparations--lysergic acid diethylamide, which is known in the West as LSD (this preparation was not found in the internal organs of which bits were left in the abdomen and thorax after the first post-mortem examination). The results of the examination showed that at the time of death Panchenko's organism contained a quantity of LSD exceeding several fold the dose that causes acute psychic disorder when the patient looses contact with the outward world and control of his own behaviour.

In expert opinion, in this condition Panchenko could not have consciously inflicted 13 distinct wounds to himself for the purpose of suicide, and also, as it can be understood from the police record, approached the bathtub, fill it with hot water and climb into it. Panchenko did not use narcotic medicines and, the more so, drugs. This can be testified by his relatives, friends, acquaintances, and all staff members of the international organization where he worked, who knew him.

It is absolutely ruled out that he could have purchased LSD at his own expense, and moreover in such a quantity. The preparation could have been introduced into Panchenko's organism only by another person and for a definite purpose. This preparation, as widely known, is possessed by Western special services. It is used for influencing a person's mind.

Herein, apparently, lie the answers to the questions linked with the Aarau tragedy.

Panchenko was permanently working in London. According to available information, special services of Western countries had shown interest in him. It is very indicative that the Englishman who, as it is said in such cases, was elaborating on Panchenko, disappeared from London approximately in the same days when Panchenko was on his business trip to Switzerland (this became known only after Panchenko's death).

What happened then?--a mistake in dosing out the preparation with which somebody wanted to weaken Panchenko's will, to prod him on to "frankness"? Or was this premediated murder for reasons we do not yet know (let us say, Panchenko's refusal to cooperate with a foreign intelligence service, his threat to report on methods used to influence his mind)? One thing is clear beyond doubt: It was not a suicide.

Soviet specialists do not yet have sufficient detailed materials about the results of the first post-mortem examination of Panchenko's body made in Switzerland. The circumstances of Panchenko's death are mysterious, yet, the police, as it is officially said, made no toxicological examination and intends for some unknown reason to keep, as they have declared, the extracted internal organs until the end of 1980.

The Soviet specialists, who performed another autopsy, have grounds to assert that the bits of internal organs which were discovered in the thorax and abdomen of Panchenko's body did not belong to him. They were put there during or after the first autopsy. The legitimate question arises: Who did this and why, on whose orders? Under these circumstances the version that Panchenko was murdered appears axiomatic.

It is pertinent to note here that the Swiss special services, on prompting from their partners from intelligence services of third countries, have recently staged more than once provocations against Soviet citizens staying in Switzerland. With the connivance of the local authorities a slander campaign is being fanned up for the purpose of creating an atmosphere of hostility and distrust toward the Soviet personnel at UNO and other international organizations located in Switzerland. This subject will be broached yet, just as the sinister role of Western special services in the organization of assassinations and provocations.

Switzerland has long been regarded in the world as a traditional place for international meetings and conferences dedicated to the cause of peace. It was assumed that neutral Switzerland assures not only hospitality, but also safety to the participants of such meetings. But some of the recent events, particulary the murder of a Soviet diplomat there, in which the intelligence service of one of the imperialist states was undoubtedly involved, raise the question: Is it possible to continue to consider Switzerland a suitable place for basing there international organizations, particularly those related to the United Nations?

Every country values its good fame, if it has it. Switzerland had a good reputation. The authorities of that country are capable of restoring it, are capable of unravelling the bloody knot tied by a foreign intelligence service.

A Soviet man has been killed. Killed brutally. The reaction in our country cannot be but angry and indignant.

We are far from accusing the Swiss official organs of directly killing Panchenko. But we have reasons to believe that the Swiss counter-intelligence service acts in many cases behind the back to the Swiss Parliament and, the more so, behind the back of the Swiss people. The given murder occurred in the territory of Switzerland. This is why we demand with every right from the Swiss authorities that the truth be established and that the guilty be called to account!

[Signed] Mr Matveyev.

TURKMEN 18TH PARTY PLENUM DISCUSSES IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD081057 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 21 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Turkmenistan CP Central Committee 18th Plenum"]

[Text] The regular Turkmenistan CP Central Committee 18th Plenum was held in Ashkhabad 20 July. The plenum discussed the republic party organization's tasks in implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work".

The report was delivered by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee.

At the plenum speeches in the debate on the report were made by: A.A. Durdyyev, candidate member of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Ashkhabad Gorkom; A.G. Babayev; president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Turkmen SSR "Znaniye" Society Board; A. Akgayev, first secretary of the Maryyskiy Obkom; S.N. Muradov, rector of the A.M. Gorkiy Turkmen State University; B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauzskiy Obkom; O.I. Ishankuliyeva, candidate member of the Turkemenistan CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen Council of Trade Unions; A.N. Babkin, second secretary of Chardzhouskiy Obkom; Ye. U. Borisova, machine operator in Bayram-Ali oil and fat combine; B. Tagandurdyyev, second secretary of Krasnovodskiy Obkom; A. Memedov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Union of Journalists Board and director of TURKMENINFORM; S.G. Bagramov, first secretary of Nebit-Dag Gorkom; A. Dosov, chairman of the "Pravda" Kolkhoz in Tedzhenskiy Rayon; and K. Urayev, first secretary of Kunya-Urgenchskiy Raykom.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question considered. Measures to improve ideological and political education work and its forms and methods were approved.

Participating in the plenum's work was A.A. Grishkevich, agent of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

TURKMEN, GEORGIAN OFFICIALS APPOINTED TO NEW POSTS

LD081243 [Editorial Report LD] Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian on 22 July 1979 frontpages a Turkmenistan Supreme Soviet resolution electing "Deputy Mikhail Gerbertovich Shmidt deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

Tbilis ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 July 1979 carries on page 2 an unattributed "Chronicle" report noting that "the Georgian Council of Ministers has appointed Comrade Otar Grigoryevich Kakaurndze deputy chairman of the Georgian Gosplan.

SUPREME SOVIET CONFERS AWARD ON WRITER BUKOV

LD082158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] The title of Hero of Socialist Labor has been conferred on the writer Yemelyan Nestorovich Bukov. A decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium says that this award is for his great meritorious services in the development of Soviet literature, fruitful public work and in connection with his 70th birthday. Yemelyan Bukov is one of the founders of Moldavian Soviet literature. His first steps on the path of artistic creativity were inspired by great revolutionary ideas and the people's struggle for socialism.

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF LETTERS AS 'BAROMETER'

LD081353 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 July 1979 frontpages a 1000-word editorial on officials handling of workers' letters, stressing the importance of this work as a "barometer making it possible to avoid policy errors." The article criticizes cases of officials neglecting to show due concern for the working people's comments and criticisms, particularly by failing to organize opportunites to gather views on the spot or to insure adequate followup measures. "Resolute struggle" is urged against officials who try to suppress complaints by discrediting the complainant.

EDITORIAL HITS DEFECTS ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

LD081543 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Consumer Goods"]

[Text] The improvement of Soviet people's welfare is inextricably linked with the fuller satisfaction of their requirements for consumer goods. This proposition was stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress and has been reflected in a number of very important party and state documents adopted during the 10th 5-Year Plan. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that "one key national economic task remains to increase the production, expand the range and improve the quality of consumer goods."

Great attention has been paid to this important task in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on improving planning and intensifying the economic mechanism's influence on the improvement of production efficiency and the quality of work. In particular, it is planned to complete in the immediate future the elaboration of comprehensive standardization programs for the most important types of consumer goods, insuring that they include coordinated requirements for raw material, other materials, component kits and finished output. It is planned to develop the network of company stores, to improve the work of wholesale fairs and to conclude 5-year agreements among trading organizations and industrial associations. These will provide for the updating of the range and improvement of the finish and external appearance of articles and the packaging of commodities and other commitments insuring the fuller satisfaction of the population's requirements. Economic incentives have been intensified for the production of the necessary range of new high-quality articles. It is planned to set in the 5-year plans for industrial ministries, associations and enterprises targets for the production of consumer goods in physical terms and in a group-related range [v gruppovoy assortment], including goods for children.

In the first half of the year the plan was overfulfilled for the production of sewn articles, some food products, cultural and everyday goods and domestic appliances. The successes were achieved mainly through raising labor productivity. Over 2,000 light industry workers have already completed their personal 5-year plans and 27 of them have managed two 5-year targets. The tone in competition is set by the renowned expert textile workers M. Poleshchuk, V. Golubeva, N. Veselkova, N. Mileksetov and A. Morozova. The production of cultural and everyday goods and domestic appliances has increased approximately 6 percent compared with last year.

But matters are not going well everywhere. For instance, in Stavropolskiy Kray two enterprises are lagging chronically behind: the Georgiyevsk "Stroyinstrument" plant and the "Arkhyz" furniture association. The leaders of these enterprises try to ascribe their failure to meet the targets to a shortage of raw material. But poor use is made there of internal production reserves and poor-quality articles are tolerated. For instance, "Arkhyz" furniture has long provoked rebukes from purchasers but so far no improvement is in evidence.

A letter from the directors of a group of sewn goods enterprises was published in IZVESTIYA recently. "Sewn goods workers," the letter says, "can and must produce goods for which Soviet people will thank them. We know how to do this. We have a sufficient number of skilled workers and real experts at their job. The elimination of any sort of banal routine in organizing work will help us advance more rapidly."

Many consumer goods are produced by heavy industry enterprises; these now produce the bulk of cultural and everyday articles and dometic appliances. [paragraph continues]

In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan production of these goods increased 24 percent. The production of color television sets, for instance, rose 140 percent, the production of watches increased 50 percent, that of cameras 27 percent, that of furniture 19 percent, that of washing machines 12 percent and that of bicycles 9 percent.

Nonetheless, it must be noted that there are still many shortcomings in the production of consumer goods at Group "A" enterprises. The plans are being underfulfilled in a number of republics and oblasts and trade has been obliged to bring in the necessary articles from other parts of the country. The enterprises of some ministries deserve to be severely rebuked for making insufficient use of capacities for the production of goods. Some sectorial ministries on which the government has placed responsibility for the implementation of a unified technical policy in producing of individual types of goods and supplying the market requirements for them are still fulfilling their pledges only poorly. It is essential to eliminate these shortcomings and direct the labor collectives' efforts toward fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan targets and improving the quality and range of articles.

The role of the local soviets of people's deputies in the solution of this important task is being enhanced. In particular, they are charged with compiling and approving conposite 5-year and annual plans for the production of local construction materials and the output of consumer goods and also with monitoring their fulfillment.

More good consumer goods--that is the motto of the labor collectives competing to successfully implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

NEW PLANT TO CONSTRUCT NUCLEAR REACTORS

LD090155 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Rostov-on-Don--TASS correspondent Leonid Shevtsov writes: On the Don Steppe a plant is being constructed which will manufacture reactors and other nuclear power equipment. A unique plant, it will be fully operation by the end of next year at the latest, and its output will provide the country with at least an extra 8 million kw of capacity every year. Components will be supplied from the Donbass area and the finished products will go via the nearby Tsimlyanskoye Reservoir and the Volga-Don Canal not only to sites in the USSR but to the socialist countries and also to other states. For the first time in the world this plant will make serial production of reactors of 1 million or 1.5 million kw capacity possible. The main block of the plant covers an area equivalent to 15 football fields. Its sections house unique equipment: handling gear capable of lifting very heavy loads, machining tools with program control, and presses capable of exerting a force of 15,000 tons for shaping 200-mm metal plates. Machining will be carried out on components of up to 450 tons. And these will be tempered in 18 meter deep tanks. The heart of an atomic power plant takes about 3 years to build, with about one-third of this time devoted to checking such things as welded seams. The manufacturing process has been designed to eliminate human error. The reactors produced are also expected to remain in operation for a long time, and economists calculate that all capital investment in the construction of the plant can be recouped in 3 years. Atomic power plants now operating in the USSR contribute to an annual saving of over 10 million tons of organic fuel. In the current 5-year plan atomic power stations with capacities ranging from 2 million to 6 million kw are being constructed. When they are commissioned, the USSR's nuclear generating capacity will treble.

CSA REPORTS GRAIN, LEGUMES HARVESTED ON 35 MILLION HECTARES

LD081636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Text] As the USSR Central Statistical Administration reported today, by 6 August grains and legumes had been cut on an area of more than 35 million hectares, which is 29 percent of the plan. Grain had been threshed on 87 percent of the cut area. Despite the inclement weather, machine operators have not allowed the rates of cutting and threshing to drop. In the past week kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Semipalatinskaya, Pavlodarskaya, Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya and Dzhezkazganskaya oblasts have started reaping. Ten oblasts in Kazakhstan are now harvesting cereals. Farms are stepping up the rate of grain sales to the state.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 8 AUGUST

LD090324 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 8 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Kazakhstan, four oblasts have prefulfilled this year's hay procurement plan. Grasses are being cut today on the 21 millionth hectare, and almost 12 million tons of hay--80 percent of the annual target--have been stored for winter. (0700 GMT)

In Saratovskaya Oblast grain procurement is in progress in most rayons and the second 100,000 tons of winter rye, wheat and barley is being delivered. (0830 GMT)

Altayskiy Kray has almost 5 million hectares in grain crops, and good yields are expected in many places. Winter wheat occupies 3.5 million hectares. (1100 GMT)

In Volgogradskaya Oblast farmers are harvesting on the 3rd million hectares. Preparations are simultaneously progressing for winter sowing. This year winter crops will occupy 1.7 million hectares in the oblast. Belorussian farms have started to plow under early winter fallow, and winter crops will be planted on about 1.5 million hectares. (1200 GMT)

MAIN THRUST OF HARVEST HEADS EASTWARD

LD081916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Aug 79 LD

[Talk by Boris Parshin, deputy chief of the Main Administration of Grain Crops and General Problems of Agriculture of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture--recorded]

[Summary] The most intense harvesting work is now in progress in the country's central areas, and mass harvesting of grain is underway in oblasts of the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic region. Harvesting is coming to an end in the Central-Chernozem Zone, and the harvesting front is now moving eastward.

"The weather is not being as kind as it might be to grain-growers and machine-operators, and most active measures are having to be taken to get the grain in." Shorter working shifts of 4 hours have been instituted, which, by reducing the effects of tiredness in workers, make it possible to increase threshing rates and raise average daily output per machine."

Harvesting is now in progress in all union republics: in 55 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics in the RSFSR, in all oblasts in the Ukraine and Belorussia, and in 10 oblasts in Kazakhstan. Here in the European part of the country all necessary measures have already been taken for the harvest to be gathered in in time, and attention is now being turned to the eastern areas. "It is important that the unprecedentedly high harvest in the Urals, Siberia and northern Kazakhstan be fully gathered in, and I should say that all measures are being taken so that this breadgrain is gathered in without losses." Machinery and transport is being transferred to the region and machine-operators from Moldavia and Belorussia are now arriving there--an airlift has been instituted from the Ukraine. From nothern Kazakhstan, too, help is arriving to assist local machine-operators in preparing harvesting equipment.

PAPER DISCUSSES USES OF RADIATION IN AGRICULTURE

LD081241 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 31 July 1979 publishes on page 3 a 1,500-word article by N. Korneyev, academician of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and Doctor of Biological Sciences R. Aleksakhin, under the rubric "Science--for Production," headed "Horizons in Radiology." The article discusses work on monitoring radiation levels in the areas around nuclear power stations and uses of radiation in agriculture, including pest control.

LACK OF PRODUCTION DISCIPLINE CAUSES VEGETABLE SHORTAGES

LD081439 [Editorial Report LD] Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 August 79 frontpages a 350-word letter from a number of local readers complaining that vegetables are being left unprocured on their two sovkhozes while "people have to line up to buy cucumber or fresh cabbage. A 1,000-word Z. Fedorova commentary published with the letter under the general headline "Field to Store" blames this situation, where "on the one hand tons of fresh produce are left in the sovhoz fields while, on the other, store shelves are empty", on a "lack of production discipline" and delays with paperwork at farm procurement centers, causing trucks to wait many hours for clearance.

BALTIC COMMANDER NOTES SUCCESS OF NEMAN EXERCISES

LD090837 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Report by LATINFORM special correspondents O. Moskovskiy and O. Yazev under rubric "From the 'Neman' Troop Exercises": "Emulation of Heroes"]

[Text] "Neman" exercises region, 26 July--By the morning of 26 July the "southerners," surmounting the "northerners" stubborn resistance, were advancing successfully. Their forward subunits reached a water barrier--the Neman River.

Exactly 35 years ago, on a July night in 1944, the Neman had also been an arena of fierce fighting. Then Soviet soldiers, destroying the enemy, quickly crossed the river by improvised means. Heroes of the Soviet Union G. Yemelyanov, T. Akhmedov, A. Koloskov and many others joined the ranks of the immortal on the banks of the deep river. Kolkhozes, streets, Young Pioneer troops, settlements and cities now bear their names.

As soon as morning had broken, the "southerners" began moving their forward and reconnaissance subunits up to the water barrier. On the opposite bank the "northerners" replied with heavy fire to prevent a crossing of the river. We could see from the observation post that the "southerners" were increasing their effort and bringing up reserves. A fire fight ensued.

Motorized rifle subunits appeared from the forest just behind the observation tower in infantry combat vehicles. From the route column they turned into the combat line and rushed toward the river. The motorized rifle battalion under the command of Guards Maj Viktor Drizhuk was advancing in the first echelon. And we could not help but admire how dashingly and boldly the guardsmen attacked.

The Neman fairly foamed from explosions. The "northerners" tried to prevent the river crossing. Firing, infantry combat vehicles approached the river and plunged into the water at full speed. A few minutes later they emerged onto a sandbar and fanned out along the sloping bank. The pontoniers had already built a raft. They began sending equipment across. Its safety was insured by, among others, Pvt Vladislav Kozlovskis, who was born in the settlement of Koknese in Stuchkinskiy Rayon. He now drives a mobile field repair installation.

Meanwhile, crossing began by means of a pontoon bridge that had been built. More and more forces were joining the battle....

At the request of LATINFORM correspondents the results of the "Neman" exercises are commented on by their leader--Army Gen A.M. Mayorov, commander of the Red Banner Baltic Military District.

"The exercise has been conducted in an organized and instructive manner. It has been a good school for verifying what has been learned and improving what has been achieved. The troops coped successfully with the tasks set them. The exercise showed the increased standard of combat training of soldiers, sergeants and officers and the high moral and combat qualities of our servicemen. The personnel displayed profound knowledge and the ability to make efficient use of modern weapons and combat material. We succeeded in quite fully working out questions of cooperation among different categories of troops in the dynamics of intensive modern combined-arms combat.

"On the whole, it should be pointed out that, despite the complexity of the tactical situation created during the exercise, all its participants displayed high physical training, moral and psychological fortitude and unshakable determination and readiness to fulfill the tasks facing them and their constitutional duty to defend the socialist homeland.

"The great organizational activity and purposeful and, I would say, effective party political work of commanders, staffs, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations contributed to the successful conduct of the exercise. With ardent party-minded words and practical deeds they were able to convey to the soldiers the tremendous importance, aims and tasks of the exercise and their role and place in the overall system of insuring the defense of the motherland's interests. Precisely such profound understanding of the importance of this exercise aroused in personnel a high political upsurge and creative activeness.

"On the eve of the 'Neman' exercise and during it the troops felt the constant attention and assistance of the party, soviet and Komsomol organs of the Baltic republics and Kaliningradskaya Oblast. Our soldiers everywhere sensed the warm, cordial attitude of the working people of the villages and cities through whose territory the troops passed. By means of their irreproachable conduct and participation in Agitprop and military-patriotic measures the servicemen in turn made an active contribution to strengthening warm and friendly contacts with citizens. This was a graphic manifestation of the unity of the army and the people."

DEPUTY CHIEF REVIEWS NAVAL TECHNICAL, HARDWARE DEVELOPMENTS

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[Article by Engr Adm P. Kotov, deputy commander of the navy, under rubric "Scientific and Technical Progress and Modern Weaponry": "Ocean-Going, Missile-Carrying"; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] Today we continue publishing replies to the questions which the editors put to prominent military chiefs--representatives of various branches of the armed forces and categories of troops.

1. What is the combat potential of modern arms and military equipment, and what distinguishes the present stage of their development?

2. What special feature does this introduce to the relationship between man and his equipment and to the nature of military labor?

1. The Soviet Navy reliably guards the socialist homeland's maritime borders. Its birthday is believed to be 29 January (11 February), 1918. It was on that day that V.I. Lenin, leader of the revolution, signed the decree on its creation. "...In the fleet," Vladimir Ilich said, noting the services of the revolutionary sailors, "we see a shining example of the working masses' creative potential, and in this respect the fleet has shown itself as a forward detachment."

A creation of the party and the people, the navy of the land of the soviets has traveled a glorious combat path: It participated in the struggle against the interventionists and White guards and fulfilled its duty with honor during the Great Patriotic War, and in the postwar period the navy has taken a giant step forward in its development. Talented Soviet shipbuilders--scientists, designers, engineers and workers--have created first-class surface ships and submarines, combat materiel and equipment. The interests of the socialist motherland's defense require the navy to be fully equal to the tasks set it.

The rapid development of science and technology is a characteristic feature of our age. Man possesses the secrets of the atom and space and is persistently exploring new and as yet unknown spheres of his surrounding world. Science has become a decisive factor in production and a powerful accelerator of progress. It also exerts a tremendous influence on military matters: on the development of weapons and means of combat and on the methods of waging war.

The emergence of nuclear missile weapons, atomic power installations, diverse radioelectronic facilities, computers and automatic control systems has considerably increased the combat potential and strike power of all branches of the armed forces. They have also found broad application in the navy.

The building of a Soviet ocean-going nuclear-missile fleet began in the mid-fifties, undertaken by a decision of our party's Central Committee. Most attention here was devoted to creating a nuclear-powered submarine fleet equipped with nuclear-tipped missiles.

Nuclear-powered submarines armed with long-range missiles and homing torpedoes are the navy's chief strike force today. They are equipped with modern means of observing and detecting targets and are capable of accurately hitting at long range both marine targets and targets situated on shore and deep within the enemy's rear.

The underwater speed of modern submarines has increased 3-4 times compared with prewar models, their diving depth 5 times, and the power available almost 100 times. From the eternally ice-covered arctic to tropical latitudes--this is the "operating field" of the Soviet nuclear-powered submarines, which are even capable, if necessary, of circumnavigating the globe without putting into bases.

The navy embraces diesel-powered submarines with missile and torpedo armaments, supersonic missile-carrying aircraft, deck-landing aircraft, modern surface ships of various classes, auxiliary vessels for different purposes, onshore missile and artillery units, marines, means of communication and control, and so forth. Long-range naval aircraft--ocean aircraft--have become a formidable force.

In short, our navy now possesses all it needs to reliably defend its coasts and the peaceful labor of the people of the socialist community countries, to frustrate an aggressor's attack from the sea and to render harmless the strike groupings of his forces.

Creating the myth of the "Soviet military threat," the political and military leadership of imperialist states is constantly building up the arms race. Pentagon spokesmen, for example, openly declare that the chief purpose of the U.S. Navy is to make nuclear strikes from the sea against important defense installations in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They also gamble on the fact that, by virtue of its mobility, great strike power and universality, the navy is the most suitable weapon for suppressing the national liberation movement and for the United States to fulfill its functions as a "world policeman." It is for this purpose that American naval bases are being created in all parts of the world.

The Soviet people are attentively following the aggressive preparations of the Pentagon and its allies in various military blocs. In single combat formation with the other branches of the armed forces and the categories of troops the country's navy is ready at any moment to deal an immediate and crushing rebuff to the aggressor and his accomplices.

A curious article appeared recently in the British magazine THE NAVY. Its author pointed out openly, although not without regret, that the state and combat might of the Soviet Navy and its equipment "leave an unpleasant aftertaste in the mouth and quicken the pulse." This admission attests that the might of our navy has a sobering effect on lovers of military adventures.

2. The present generation of sailors are worthy heirs to the glory of frontline servicemen. They demonstrate their loyalty to the navy's heroic traditions through military training and service and the further enhancement of vigilance and combat readiness. It is natural that the present conditions introduce special features into the nature of military labor. [paragraph continues]

The mastering of complex modern equipment demands sound knowledge of sciences such as radio engineering, electronics, remote control, nuclear physics, mathematical statistics, engineering psychology and others.

It should also be said that not only has the combat might of arms increased as a result of the scientific and technical revolution but there has also been a considerable increase in the collective nature of the use of modern weapons and an enhancement of the individual's role in successfully resolving the tasks confronting the combat unit or ship. Whereas previously inadequate training of one or two sailors could be compensated for to some extent by more intensive work on the part of their colleagues, flaws in the training of any specialist can substantially hinder the fulfillment of the task as a whole now that weapon-handling functions have been divided up.

In-depth study and mastering of equipment is one of the most important directions on which commanders' attention is concentrated. Of course, each combat unit, be it an antisubmarine cruiser with deck aircraft on board or a minesweeper, a nuclear-powered submarine or a missile cutter, has its own weapons and resolves its own tasks. But the concept of combat readiness is the same for them.

Mastering modern equipment and arms means, above all, hitting the targets with the first shot (launch), day and night, under any meteorological conditions. It means knowing how to make full use of the speed, maneuverability and defense properties of submarines and surface ships and knowing how to insure the steady functioning of all technical facilities under the very complex conditions of modern combat.

We are working constantly to improve the training-material base, without which it is impossible to achieve a high standard of technical training or mature tactical skill. We devote particularly close attention to such important aspects of socialist competition as the sailors' moral and combat maturation in the process of mastering new combat equipment, the raising of class qualifications and the mastering of allied specialists.

New equipment also requires a new approach to training methods. Commanders and political organs are doing a great deal to implement a comprehensive approach utilizing all forms and methods of planning exercises, party political work and military-technical propaganda. This enables sailors of all specialities to master equipment and weapons to perfection in a short time and to enhance the combat readiness of subunits and ships. I will point out that the number of military specialities in the navy has increased appreciably in the postwar years.

A tense struggle is now being waged on board ships for excellent performance of every combat training task. Sailors improve their skill in the process of serving and on long voyages. Our sailors fly the Soviet naval flag with pride in all the seas and oceans. Naval personnel are fully resolved to fulfill the set tasks successfully and to scale new heights in the competition, in mastering weapons and equipment and in further enhancing viglance and combat readiness.